FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAPER REPORTS 'JACKAL,' CASTRO PLANS IN REGION

PA182123 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jun 81

[By Jose Luis Toscano]

[Text] Newspapers in Caracas, Venezuela, including ZETA, say that recent events there lead the Venezuelan authorities to suppose that "the Jackal," alias Carlos--whose true name is Ilich Ramirez--has once again established himself in Caracas.

The commentators say Carlos--with his already well-established reputation as a genius of terrorism--has exchanged active ideological militancy for lucrative personal profit. It is unknown what motive or motives could be behind his present hunt, initiated just as Fidel Castro's Cuban dictatorship--as we shall see--has mounted, with full capacity, a terrorist maneuver against Venezuela and has installed his general headquarters in Panama and Mexico.

Where does all this come from? No doubt from Panama, in whose direction Fidel Castro's General Intelligence Directorate (DGI) Americas Department has channeled an elite group with the highest qualifications in subversion, insurgence and espionage. This group is under the leadership of Norberto Hernandez Curbelo, former Cuban ambassador in Caracas.

It is reported that Hernandez Curbelo justifies his presence in Panama under the pretext of a commercial activity, for which he has, significantly, contracted the services of Alicia Herrera, a Venezuelan newswoman who showed up in Mexico holding news conferences in which she said she possessed the confessions of the persons tried in connection with the Cuban plane case.

In February 1980--it is reported--the DGI sent Antonio Castel Valdes, better known as Tony Castel and extremely dangerous, to Panama. Tony Castel has several crimes to his credit and in Panama passes himself off as general administrator of a construction equipment company.

Another agent recently sent to Panama by the DGI is Guillermo Jimenez Soler, a well-known spy who works with Tony.

The DGI station in Mexico is among the most active within Fidel Castro's clandestine apparatus. It is charged with operations in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Colombia executed by the substations located in these countries, where Castroite action has already expressed itself through violence and terror. This is reported by political observers, who note that one of the elements who has served the Castroites with the most dedication is Panamanian Hugo Spadafora, former deputy minister of health in his country, who recruited an international brigade to take volunteers to the war against Somoza. Spadafora is currently in Mexico, with another plan to form an international brigade, this time to fight in El Salvador.

The objective is Venezuela, the commentators affirm, and point out that since March some Venezuelan political activists have made trips to Panama for meetings with Eric Splinter Hernandez, gray eminence of the DGI in the Panamanian capital. Several Cubans have also made trips.

The Fidel Castro dictatorship plans two dark threats to Venezuela. The first is military in nature, through air bases in Grenada and Guyana; and the other is subversive, triggered mainly from Panama, but also from Mexico. Within this picture, Ilich Ramirez is a person of high importance. There is no doubt he has returned to Venezuela, having satisfied his appetite for money with the huge amounts the Cuban dictatorship can supply. It is admissible for him to operate in Caracas under a contract signed with Havana.

## GUYANA-VENEZUELA DISPUTE RAISED AT ILO CONFERENCE

FL121708 Bridgetown CANA in English 1647 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Geneva, 12 Jun (CANA)--Guyana today took its territorial dispute with Venezuela to the International Labor Organization (ILO) conference here, but the Venezuelans countered that was not the proper forum in which to raise the matter. The two South American neighboring states are squabbling over 5/8's of Guyana's 215,000 square km--all the territory west of the Essequibo River.

Guyana's Vice-President Hamilton Green told the conference here that Venezuela was seeking to obstruct his country's development. Mr Green's statement followed one by President Luis Herrera Campins, who urged continued efforts to achieve a new world economic order that is fairer to countries with few natural resources. President Herrera declared that "nations with scarce resources are just as entitled to freedom, prosperity and a high standard of living as the industrialized nations."

Guyana's Vice-President Green said his country had always welcomed Venezuela's support for a new world economic order and found it ironic that the same country threatened to thwart Guyana's development program by i . "spurious claim" to some 51,000 square miles of territory. Mr Green told the ILO that Guyana had just secured World Bank endorsement for a hydroelectric power project in the territory involved when Venezuela renewed its claim. "This surely must be regarded as an act of economic aggression and hostility."

Mr Green told reporters the stretch of territory claimed by Venezuela was a potential source of oil and contained other natural resources including uranium, gold and diamonds. Guyana had raised the question here because it involved the potential well-being of Guyanese workers. The area had tremendous economic potential and could provide many jobs. He said his government had had to revise its budget and divert paramilitary forces to the border because of the situation there.

Replying to the Guyanese speech, a Venezuelan delegate said his country rejected the accusation of expansionism at Guyana's expense as false and a distortion of the true situation. Venezuela objected to this issue being raised in a forum which was not competent to consider it. This was a matter for bilateral discussion.

## BRIEFS

SALTO GRANDE TURBINE--In a ceremony which took place at noon today, the ninth turbine, on the Argentine side of the Salto Grande Dam, became operational. The ceremony was attended by Uruguayan Transportation and Public Works and Services Minister Eduardo Sampson and Argentine Public Works and Services Minister Diego Ernesto Urricarriet. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81 PY]

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS PARDON OF CHILEANS

PY191436 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1336 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (TELAM)--The Public Information Secretariat has released the following communique with regard to the pardon granted to two Chilean military officers, already officially announced this morning:

"In keeping with measures adopted to restore the atmosphere of relaxation in which the mediation on the southern conflict must be carried out, the Executive Branch, by virtue of its constitutional powers, has proceeded to pardon the following Chilean citizens:

"Lt Ismael Aranda and 2d Lt Ricardo Bravo Carreno, who were detained on 24 September 1980. They were sentenced to serve a 2-year jail term by the Rio Gallegos federal judge through a sentence handed down on 12 Jun 1981, which found them guilty of having attempted to commit the crime outlined in Article 224 of the penal code. This resolution has been duly given to the judge who hears the respective cases.

"The Argentine Government conveys through this measure its desire to cooperate with the mediator's efforts to overcome those problems which have been jeopardizing the normal fulfillment of his task.

"Buenos Aires, 19 June 1981."

Chileans Arrive at Nunciature

PY192159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (NA)--The two Chilean military officers pardoned by the Argentine Government arrived a little after 1730 at the Apostolic Nunciature, and their freedom has thus been formalized. The Chilean officers will later meet with members of the Chilean Embassy in Argentina who are making the proper arrangements so they can depart for Santiago this evening. They will probably travel aboard a Braniff flight that departs Ezeiza International Airport at 2200.

ONE SMATA LEADER RELEASED; STRIKE SUSPENDED

PY191235 Buenos Aires Telam in Spanish 0115 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM)--In view of the release of one of the five leaders detained yesterday, the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) tonight decided to suspend the stoppage which had been tentatively scheduled for tomorrow at 1100. This will be done to clear the way for the court proceedings initiated yesterday to obtain the release of its leaders.

In a communique, SMATA flatly denies outside interference among the workers and announces the release of Joaquin Fanjul. Fanjul was detained along with four other leaders yesterday at 1330 in the SMATA headquarters, located at 655 Belgrano Avenue, during a meeting attended by several union leaders.

The communique adds that Fanjul's release leads to the assumption that union leaders Manuel Maria Pardo, Jose Raul Amin, Rogelio Iannella and Roberto Navarro--who were also arrested at SMATA headquarters--will be released soon.

All sections and delegations of SMATA, which has been under the government's intervention, last night decided to remain in a state of alert and mobilization throughout the nation to defend their jobs and to suspend the stoppage for Friday, 19 June, at 1100.

MID ISSUES DECLARATION ON ECONOMIC POLICY

PY192208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2008 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (NA)--In a declaration issued today, the Integration and Development Movement (MID) said the success of the current military government process depends on a radical change of the economic policy, and, as an example, pointed out that the deficit of the state enterprises last year amounted to $24 million per day.

The MID declaration, the text of which was distributed in this capital today, is signed by the main leaders of the movement, by former President Arturo Frondizi and by economist Rogelio Frigerio.

The declaration starts by stating that "in the past few weeks the Argentine economy had been deeply shaken," and points out that "rumors have been spread by those who always benefit from crises any by those who desire the destabilization of the government," As well as the "deliberate ploy by the previous leadership of letting its successor cope with devaluation and the burden of straightening out what it had distorted."

It asserts that "a comparison with the previous team clearly favors the current authorities who, unlike their predecessors, are neither arrogant and impervious to criticism nor unaware of reality."

It adds, however, that it must be noted that the measures adopted have failed in decisively attacking the causes of the crisis and that in addition to being insufficient, they are partial and do not bring basic changes to the structure of the program, which is what has failed and not its implementation.

In assessing the current situation it points out that "the peso is still overrated."

The declaration also states that it is "silly to talk about 'cutting down expenditures' when the deficit of the state enterprises last year amounted to $8.2 billion, which is equivalent to $24 million per day."

It points out that 70 percent of the deficit "was generated by only three enterprises: The Government Oil Deposits (YPF), the Argentine Railway Enterprise (EFA) and the Water and Energy Enterprise. This is where the cuts should start by turning large enterprises over to the private sector and by adjusting rates to the economic reality."

It adds that "in addition to not taking adequate corrective measures in the public sector, no incentives are given to the private sector," while "the interest rates for the productive sector are devastating and will continue to be so as long as the peso continues to be overrated, influenced by the need to avoid the 'rush' of people wanting to buy dollars and the flight of currency."

It states "that measures should have been taken to cut all petroleum imports and to pursue the goal of becoming a country which processes and exports hydrocarbons."

It mentions "the serious loss of the wage-earner's purchasing power" which "the previous policy is to blame for." In this regard it states that "the best way to find a salary level adequate to the economic and social reality is by holding collective labor agreements," as well as referring to the "urgent need to normalize labor unions."

In the last part, the declaration states that the very structure of the previous economic program has failed and that "all the proposals to correct its implementation are destined to fail."

On the whole it proposes a "complete readjustment of prices, rates, salaries and rates of exchange to restore the investment process; and measures designed to both curb the deficit experienced by the public sector and to correct the production structure, which is dependent on foreign factors and which is incapable of generating the goods and services required by the community."

PARAGUAYAN LEGISLATORS ASK ABOUT MISSING PERSONS

PY131504 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0027 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA)--Paraguayan legislators have asked the Argentine military junta to carry out "the appropriate investigations" to establish "the whereabouts of 41 Paraguayans, legal residents in Argentina, labeled as arrested-missing since July 1976."

The request is contained in a note delivered by Paraguayan National Deputy Ligia Prieto de Centurion to the army command last Friday. The legislator revealed this during a news conference held in the headquarters of the Human Rights Permanent Assembly today.

The deputy, accompanied by a "commission of relatives of the arrested-missing Paraguayans in Argentina," read the letter addressed to the commanders of the armed forces including the names of the 41 persons whose whereabouts are not known.

The note, signed by Prieto Centurion and another eight deputies and two senators from Paraguay, indicates that similar contacts were made with the Argentine Embassy in Paraguay and the Interior Ministry of "the Videla administration, but no answer was obtained."

The names of the 41 persons whose whereabouts are not known are: Jorgelina Aquilina Avalos, Carlos Almada Villalba, Justo Alvarez, Porfiria de Narvaez Araujo, Celia Arzamendia, Florencio Benitez, Esther de Careaga Ballestrino, Ricardo Barreto Davalos, Amado Nelson Caceres, Fausto Carrillo Rodriguez, Elizabeth Maria Corrales, Armando Culzoni, Edilberto Chamorro Vera, Antero Esquivel, Mario Farina, Jara Torres, Marlene Kegler Krug, Josefina de Morales Kleiner Lledo, Agustin Goiburu Jimenez, Oscar Ledesma Medina, Antonio Maidana, Griselda Orue, Lidia Osuna Espinola, Jorge Parra, Toribio Patino, Juan Penayo Ferreyra, Niseforo Peralta, Emilio Roa, Ignacio Samaniego Villamayor, Luciana de Patino Solis, Manuel Samudio, Mario Ramirez Medina, Federico Tatter, Maria de Rueda Vargas Bustamante, Castulo Vera Baez, Hermann von Schmeling, Martina de Robles Espinosa, Irma Gonzalez Benitez, Edilberto Soto, Arnaldo Dario Caceres, and Maria Paula de Simonetti Caceres.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTIES STATUTE--(NA)--A first step was taken yesterday towards the drawing up of the political parties statute when the ruling junta approved the guidelines for its elaboration. The guidelines were submitted to the junta by COMIPOL, the political commission made up by high-ranking members of the three armed forces. An official communique issued after yesterday's meeting of the junta said that those guidelines "will be useful to the Executive Branch in bringing about an exchange of opinions to draw up" the political parties statute. The three members of the junta were joined later by President Roberto Viola, thus making up the military committee, which takes care of national security matters. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

CAYOJA: MILITARY RULE TO CONTINUE FOR 4 YEARS

PY192024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jun (AFP)--Army Commander Gen Humberto Cayoja stated here today that Bolivia will have another 4-year period of military rule. He also reported that 20 officers and noncommissioned officers of the armed forces will be discharged within the next few days for suspicion of being involved in drug trafficking.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES CHILEAN SEA OUTLET OFFER

PY201700 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0616 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 19 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--According to a local newspaper, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza said today that his country will not accept a territorial exchange with Chile in order to gain access to the Pacific Ocean.

In a statement to the local evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA published this afternoon, Garcia Meza also said that relations with Chile will not be resumed under the present conditions.

According to the newspaper, Garcia Meza also said that before making a decision on this matter, the government will call a plebiscite or a constituent assembly which may set up the guidelines to be followed to solve Bolivia's landlocked status.

According to press reports, Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said in Bogota that his country still maintains its proposal to provide Bolivia with an access to the sea through a territorial exchange.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TO TRAVEL TO PANAMA

PY201604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jun (AFP)--Military sources reported here today that Army Chief of Staff Gen Lucio Anez Rivero will depart for Panama in the next few hours, invited by Panamanian National Guard Commander Gen Omar Torrijos.

Anez Rivero is considered one of the possible successors to President Luis Garcia Meza, who on 26 May announced his decision to step down on 6 August, the Bolivian Independence Day.

A former military school commander and military attache in Brazil, Anez was recently regarded by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro as one of the most intelligent army chiefs in his country.

FURTHER DETAILS ON REPORTED IRAQI URANIUM DEAL

Denials of Transported Uranium

PY181833 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jun 81 p 7

[Brasilia agency report]

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Jose Vicente Pimentel yesterday guaranteed that "Brazil has not exported uranium to Iraq or any other country." He said that he knew nothing about two Iraqi aircraft landing in Sao Jose dos Campos on the night of 13-14 January this year to pick up a cargo of 300 kg of uranium. At the insistance of reporters Jose Pimentel repeated several times that Brazil has not exported uranium to any country.

On his part Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals affirmed that he had no knowledge of the landing of Iraqi planes. About the possibility of Brazil exporting uranium, the minister commented: "If Brazil is acquiring uranium in Argentina to take care of its needs, how could we supply Iraq with all this, and enriched uranium at that?"

The president of Nuclebras, Paulo Nogueira Batista, refused to comment on the matter, alleging that the denunciations "don't affect Nuclebras, rather they are aimed at the Foreign Affairs Ministry."

Various Planalto Palace advisers commented yesterday that the accusations about the shipment of uranium to Iraq had bad repercussions within the Brazilian Government. According to these sources the fact that some Iraqi planes had come to Brazil does not mean that they were supplied with uranium.

Some of these government advisers further regretted "the mistake of the Israeli ambassador who maintained that Brazil already had the capability to export enriched uranium."

At the Aeronautics Ministry, ministry staff officers confirmed that Iraqi as well as Israeli airplanes had received Brazilian Government authorization to come and pick up equipment bought in the country. The officers recalled that it was no secret that Iraq had acquired combat vehicles made in Brazil.

Meanwhile, these military sources affirmed that there was no uranium in the shipments the Iraqi planes picked up. An important representative of the ministry affirmed that as far as he knew Brazil had no weapons-grade uranium.

Despite these denials Iraeli Ambassador Sha'ul Ramati yesterday confirmed that two Iraqi planes had landed in Sao Jose dos Campos on the night of 13-14 January. However he did not want to confirm or deny the reports that the two planes had picked up uranium.

Sha'ul Ramati said that at the time he had made a report about the incident and sent it to Israel. Asked about what Iraq could have used the uranium for, he said: "We have to remember that that country is at war with Iran."

About the landing of the aircraft the ambassador maintained that "the Brazilian Government must be aware of the aircraft landing. It would be very difficult for foreign aircraft to land without the knowledge of Brazilian authorities."

He did not want to discuss the possibility that Brazil might be helping Iraq. When asked about the matter he merely said: "You must ask the Brazilian Government this question."

Ramati said that he did not know what the two aircraft carried. However he recalled that there is a nuclear cooperation agreement between Brazil and Iraq. He also guaranteed that "there were four other times, on different dates, when Iraqi aircraft landed in Brazil." On those occasions, according to the ambassador, it was said that the cargo of the aircraft were missiles, "which doesn't mean that they did not also take uranium on board."

About the Brazilian-Iraqi nuclear agreement the ambassador commented that "the press noted that it was made at the request of Iraq." He asserted:

"Brazil will be careful not to help in the development of nuclear weapons in a foreign country. I have been reassured of this."

Daily on 'Operation Ilyushin'

PY201923 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" column; upper case words published in boldface type]

[Text] The report--detailed and precise--that we published yesterday, about the shipment of uranium produced in Sao Paulo to Iraq with the authorization of the Brazilian Government, demands a complete clarification from the government. Complete, we say--not like those day-to-day probes of terrorist acts we are accustomed to which are filed without coming to anything. Complete, we repeat, because whether we like it or not it might have been the Brazilian Government's gesture, in authorizing this shipment, which drove Israel to bomb the Iraqi nuclear facility, thus hightening international tension. It also proved to the stunned international community, that Brazil would assist third countries in evading the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and in producing their atomic weapons.

Indirectly, upon authorizing the shipment of uranium to Iraq, we have become involved in the Mideast war; and this time we have done so forthrightly and without equivocation. If the reports are true--and the competence of the sources confirms this--then Brazil has chosen sides, and it has not chosen the side determined by law but rather that imposed by our dependency. From capitulation to capitulation we have arrived here, at the end of the journey: first allowing Baghdad to chose our emissary to Iraq, who had to be a general; afterwards accepting with pleasure the cancellation of an oil exploration contract (the (Majnoon) contract, remember?). Now we have agreed to supply uranium, illegally in the eyes of the civilized world, so that Iraq can make an atomic bomb. What is the reason for such gross submission? Because Iraq supplies us with oil? Or is it because the government is dominated by those who believe that Western civilization has reached its nadir and, incapable of resisting communist pressure, it is necessary for each country to develop its offensive capability to the fullest extent?

The reply of the mines and energy minister, that the report does not make sense since Brazil imports uranium from Argentina, does not resolve the problem since it deals with parallel issues. Without doubt we import uranium from Argentina to take care of processing difficulties. This fact does not eliminate the reality that the quantities mentioned in our report could perfectly well be processed in Brazil with the ore that we extract. Moreover, evasions of this kind will not clear up the question; and they won't clarify things for the simple reason that public opinion will no longer believe denials of this kind, frivolities really, especially in matters relating to national security.

In truth, with the clandestine shipment of uranium a political crime has been committed: the crime of supplying strategic material to a party to the Mideast conflict without informing Congress or the IAEA. It is one thing, we might agree, for the ordnance industry to authorize the sale of conventional weapons to any country. It is another matter, however, for someone or some organ situated high on the rungs of power to authorize a secret operation to supply material which the community of nations, including Brazil, considers necessary to maintain within the strictest possible controls by the IAEA. Indirectly the government may have contributed to a war operation which it later condemned.

More than that, it may have begun to participate in a conflict while attaching little importance to the repercussions of the event on the life of the nation and its relations with the world. In other words, it may have chosen the path of isolation, both internal and external.

OPERATION ILYUSHIN moreover demonstrates--unless denials of the report are full and convincing--that Brasilia attaches little importance to the IAEA and its safeguards, to which it subscribed in the agreement with Germany. With this, the word of the Brazilian Government begins to be worthless among nations. Aside from clearly demonstrating that there are groups within the government that place a very special view of the national interest above international conventions, this episode might negatively contribute towards bolstering the state of mind of those few who dream of making Brazil a power through atomic weapons. Finally their reasoning would be that if Iraq can be helped in its NONPEACEFUL nuclear program, why can't the same be done here, despite the foreign debt, the extension of social troubles, and the institutional crisis?

It is because of all of this that OPERATION ILYUSHIN is serious; and because it is serious the nation expects a full clarification of the matter from the president of the republic. It is too unseemly a matter to remain confined within the four walls of the National Security Council. At least upon doing so the head of state will have the opportunity to rehabilitate the image of Itamaraty, which by now must regret its energetic protest to the Israeli ambassador.

## Uranium Stored; FRG Equipment

PY202000 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 6

[By Paulo Andreoli]

[Text] The almost 100 tons of uranium in the form of yellow cake [last two words in English] (uranium oxide or U308 or U02) remained stored in Santo Amero neighborhood in Sao Paulo for some time and were then transferred to Itu, Sao Paulo State. The name of the place where it is stored at present, under the protection of the National Nuclear Energy Commission and the National Security Council, is kept secret.

Brazil stopped storing this uranium in 1964 when the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] started its surveillance in Brazil, which was admitted as a new member of that international organization of the United Nations. The buyers of niobium and molybdenum (which contain a small quantity of uranium) agreed to replenish Brazil with the uranium contained in the purchased minerals with natural uranium.

The Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research is also secretly increasing its capability to purify uranium in order to obtain uranium dioxide through the use of reduction furnaces. The National Security Council has already placed its request for new furnaces with the Sao Paulo Combustol Enterprise managed by Gen Paulo Lobo Pecanha (ret). According to Combustol's sales manager, Carlos Henrique de Magalhaes, "about 15 years ago" this company sold the former Atomic Energy Institute (currently known as the Nuclear and Energy Research Institute--IPEN) a reduction furnace to produce uranium dioxide. But he, of course, is not aware of the requests for new furnaces.

Sources linked to the nuclear sector yesterday disclosed that IPEN has already received some parts for the reprocessing plant from the FRG Government. Five shipments of equipment have arrived and IPEN considers these supplies as a "present made by the Germans," separate from the agreement signed between the two countries.

Brazil's only problem in its capability to manufacture nuclear devices is that it will not be able to secretly irradiate its uranium without the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Sources of the nuclear sector acknowledged that the only plausible reason for Brazil to supply its underground uranium to Iraq would be justified if it were based on an exchange agreement: uranium secretly supplied in exchange for irradiated uranium (from which plutonium is extracted), secretly received to be processed underground in the IPEN's German plant.

According to sources consulted yesterday, these are mere speculations, but "they make sense."

Specialists in nuclear energy believe that the fact that Iraq was building a 70-MW research reactor (bombed by Israel) does not dismiss the possibility that Iraq was getting ready to manufacture nuclear devices. The sources recalled that research reactors have a power of 15 MW (the IPEN reactor has a power of 5 MW). They believe that the Osirik reactor which Iraq acquired in France, with less power, could serve for the basic needs for research.

This is what leads to the belief that Brasilia and Baghdad have a secret agreement by which Brazil will supply uranium, which in nuclear terms is pure, and will receive part of that uranium already irradiated in order to extract plutonium. Iraq will also benefit from that exchange: officially, under the IAEA, Baghdad has enriched (to 93 percent) uranium supplied by France, but it could irradiate the uranium secretly supplied by Brazil in its research reactor without raising the international comptrollers' suspicion.

## Navy Minister Denies Report

PY191404 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Air, Army and Navy Ministries were uanimous in stating that the news of Brazil carrying out a secret nuclear program aimed at manufacturing the atomic bomb with Iraq's participation is groundless.

According to Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca, Brazil has only signed one nuclear agreement with the FRG, which stipulates that the country cannot use nuclear supplies for military purposes--not even to propel a naval battleship. In referring to the possibility of Brazil manufacturing an atomic bomb, the minister stated that there is no need for that nuclear device at present. Maximiano stated that we are not at war and that there are no chances that Brazil will engage in a war in which it will need to use nuclear arms.

The reaction in Congress was similar. Senator Jarbas Passarinho, president of the National Congress, also termed the news on Brazil secretly manufacturing an atomic bomb as fantastic. In his opinion it would be impossible to assemble a huge secret plant without the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which even uses satellites for its work.

Senator Dirceu Cardozo, one of the most active members of the Congressional Investigation Committee for Nuclear Issues, stated that Brazil does not have the capability to carry out a secret program due to the magnitude of the plant.

At the same time the Senator reasserted his theory that all the programs carried out in the nuclear field in Brazil are aimed at the manufacturing of an atomic bomb. He added: I have no doubts that that is what we are aiming at.

## Iraq Considers Suing Daily

PY201458 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Iraqi Ambassador Fa'iq Makki Ahmad answers in Arabic translated into Portuguese by unidentified interpreter]

[Excerpt][(Carlos Rodriguez) relay from Brasilia] Iraqi Ambassador Fa'iq Makki Ahmad disclosed here in Brasilia that he is consulting his government and Itamaraty on whether to start a lawsuit against the daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO for publishing false and deceitful reports.

The daily stated that Brazil, through the supply of enriched uranium, together with Iraq is manufacturing atomic bombs. The ambassador denied such reports.

Regarding the presence of two Iraqi planes in Brazil at the beginning of the year, he said ironically: It was stated that the operation was kept so secret that the two planes remained at Galeo Airport in Rio de Janeiro for 5 days, where everybody could see them. The ambassador stated that those planes could transport foodstuff and arms but never uranium.

The following are the ambassador's statements to Radio Bandeirantes on the reports published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:

[Fa'iq Makki Ahmad] Why did the daily not mention the sources of its information if it has true and clear grounds to make its charges? It is obvious that it does not mention them because they are Zionist sources of the Israeli Embassy in Brazil.

[Question] What are the relations between Brazil and Iraq like?

[Answer] I am sorry that a Brazilian daily should adopt that position. Socially speaking it should be totally Brazilian. A newspaper which is really nationalistic should at least remain neutral in such a case and not adopt a position against Brazil and the Brazilian nation. [answer as heard]

Ambassador Fa'iq Makki Ahmad also denounced the existance of a levy [caixinhno] by which all Jews who live in Brazil are compelled to make contributions to the Israeli Government for the Zionist cause.

UNIDENTIFIED SOURCE CLAIMS ATTACK ON GENERAL

PY180344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] "We have attacked General Bandeira and we will attack other military officers," an unidentified voice today on the telephone told JORNAL DO BRAZIL Recibe bureau.

When told about the telephone call, the commander of the 4th Army, Gen Florimar Campelo, expressed total amazement: "I believe that this is just a practical joke," he said, "because General Bandeira himself has admitted that his car accident was just that."

The former commander of the 3d Army, who has broken several ribs and a leg in a traffic accident, is scheduled to leave the hospital of the 1st Military Engineering Unit. According to the doctors, his recovery is progressing in a totally satisfactory manner.

SOVIET UNION IS LARGEST SOYBEAN PURCHASER

PY182328 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has become the largest importer of soybeans from Brazil: 220,000 tons of 375,000 tons weighed in Brazilian ports from January through May have already reached their destination.

According to estimates made by cooperatives of Parana State, nearly 700,000 tons of the product have been sold to the USSR. These cooperatives sell their soybean production through INTERBRAS [Petrobras International Trade Inc.]

Planning Minister Delfim Neto's trip to the Soviet Union has been postponed for the third time. The new dates for the trip are 13 to 15 July. This postponement was due to the prolonged meetings of the Supreme Soviet, which made it impossible to set up appointments with Soviet foreign trade officials during the previously scheduled dates for the Brazilian minister's visit to Moscow.

PRC TRADE EXCHANGE COULD INCREASE TO $1 BILLION

PY192310 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] During a luncheon held at the Bank of Brazil yesterday, Cui Yanxu, vice president of the Bank of China, and Mario Garnero, president of BRAZILINVEST (Brazilian Investment Enterprise), stated that bilateral trade exchange between Brazil and the PRC could increase from the current $400 million to $1 billion in the next 3 years.

Cui Yanxu, who heads the delegation of the Bank of China visiting Brazil, which arrived on 9 June, stated that in addition to petroleum the PRC is also interested in exporting coke and importing wood and Brazilian iron and steel products. Fernando Baptista Martins, director of the Bank of Brazil, who also attended the meeting, disclosed that the Bank of Brazil is going to open a branch in Beijing to handle those negotiations, but did not reveal many details on the studies being carry out in that regard.

The Chinese banker disclosed that at least one new product--wood--will be traded between the two countries shortly through a project to import and export forestry between the National Corporation of China and the Manasa Enterprise of Brazil through a fiberboard factory in the Amazon region. The main objective of this enterprise, which will demand an initial investment of $10 million and will increase to $40 million later, is to export wood to the PRC, which would be the partner to hold the smallest share, but which would guarantee the market for the wood produced in the Amazon region.

According to Mario Garnero three buses produced by the Mario Polo Enterprise of Rio Grande do Sul are now being tested and analyzed in the PRC and that the import of an important number of these units is subject to the approval of PRC technicians. All these deals are being dealt with through BRASILINVEST and were started a year ago when Garnero himself, together with a group of Brazilian businessmen and journalists, visited the PRC.

The Sao Paulo businessman stated that the sale of other Brazilian products, to the PRC, especially primary goods (grains and minerals), paper and cellulose could increase since the PRC still lacks adequate production of those goods.

We have no chance of becoming an important supplier of nonperishable goods, such as domestic appliances, to the Chinese due to the presence of Japanese products in that area. Garnero said the PRC has foodstuffs and raw materials and we also have great quantities of the same goods for sale.

The president of BRASILINVEST stated that he has great confidence in the branch opened in Beijing where 12 other Brazilian enterprises have offices. He added that at least six of those enterprises--including the Manasa and Marco Polo Enterprises--have deals with the Chinese which are already underway.

Everything indicates that the goal of the Brazilian Government and businessmen is to increase trade with the PRC. Garnero added that for this purpose the Bank of Brazil has opened a $100-million credit line for the Chinese importers and that BRASILINVEST is thinking of forming a consortium with national and foreign banks to open a $250-million credit line.

However, neither Cui Yanxu, vice president of the Bank of China, nor Li Mejohn [name as published], commerical attache of the PRC Embassy in Brazil, have shown much interest in that credit line due to the socialist nature of the Chinese economy.

Yanxu explained that they only accept loans when they have the guarantee that there are resources to pay them back, even though it may involve a self-financed project.

According to Mario Garnero, another difference of the Chinese economy is the fact that those Chinese who live and work outside the PRC, like the Italians, Portuguese and Spanish who live in other countries, send part of their salaries to their families. This fact alone increases the inflow of foreign currency from $3 billion to $5 billion per year.

PAPER REPORTS BRAZILIAN-ALGERIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD191615 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5-6 Jun 81 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria and Brazil Sign Three Important Agreements"]

[Text] Brasilia--Following a 31 May-3 June 1981 official visit to Brazil by Central Committee member and Finance Minister Mohamed Yala, a joint news communique was released in Brasilia.

The communique, which reports the signing between Algeria and Brazil of three important agreements (a trade agreement; a scientific, technological and technical cooperation agreement and an agreement to form an Algerian-Brazilian joint committee), states as follows:

"At the Brazilian Government's invitation His Excellency Mohamed Yala, minister of finance of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, paid an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil from 31 May through 3 June 1981.

"The visit took place within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and was preceded by a visit by a preparatory delegation of high-ranking officials, who had several talks and contacts with various departments of the Foreign Ministry and other Brazilian ministries and institutions.

"During his visit the Algerian finance minister was received by His Excellency Joao Figueiredo, president of the federal republic, to whom he conveyed a message from His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and People's Republic. President Figueiredo expressed his appreciation of the message and asked Minister Yala to convey his esteem and regard to President Chadli Bendjedid.

"Mohamed Yala had talks with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who gave a dinner in his honor at the Foreign Ministry; with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas; with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna and with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals de Oliveira, who welcomed him on his arrival at Brasilia Airport.

"Minister Yala also paid courtesy visits to Their Excellencies Senate Speaker Senator Jarbas Passarinho and Lower House Speaker Nelson Marchezan.

"During Minister Yala's conversation with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and in his contacts with the other ministers, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the friendly relations between Algeria and Brazil and their countries' determination to intensify their bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields; in the shared interests of the Brazilian and Algerian peoples; on the basis of observance of the principle of sovereignty and nonintervention in the states' internal affairs.

"During his conversations special attention was devoted to the developing countries, of which Algeria and Brazil are an integral part. Emphasis was placed on the need to make great efforts to encourage the establishment of a new international economic order and to stimulate cooperation in all fields among the developing countries.

"Both sides particularly stressed the excellent state of relations between Algeria and Brazil, which they hope to make an example of effective and mutually beneficial relations among developing countries. In this connection the Algerian finance minister indicated the existence of areas likely to facilitate the expansion of Algerian-Brazilian cooperation within the framework of the implementation of Algeria's 5-year development plan.

"At the end of the visit the Algerian finance minister and the Brazilian foreign minister signed some important agreements:

--A) A trade agreement;
--B) An agreement on scientific, technological and technical cooperation;
--C) An agreement regarding the establishment of an Algerian-Brazilian joint committee.

"Mr Yala and Saraiva Guerreiro expressed confidence that these instruments provide an appropriate constitutional framework for the desired extension of bilateral relations between the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Federative Republic of Brazil.

"The Algerian finance minister thanked the Brazilian Government for the friendly and warm welcome given to him and his accompanying delegation."

CREDIT FOR PROALCOOL PROJECTS REPORTEDLY SUSPENDED

PY171207 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jun 81 p 37

[Excerpts] The National Alcohol Executive Commission [CENAL] has decided that the financial agencies for the Alcohol Production Program [PROALCOOL] should suspend all loan contracts for the implementation of new projects until further notice, including those already approved by CENAL and sent to the financial agencies for disbursement of funds.

According to CENAL, the suspension is only temporary and is intended to permit the evaluation of PROALCOOL inflationary repercussions in view of the government's difficulties in mobilizing noninflationary resources for the program.

In fact, although the provisions of the Bank of Brazil to liberate resources for PROALCOOL are for up to 44.2 billion cruzeiros until 30 June, disbursements already made by 5 June amounted to 62.8 billion cruzeiros, an overrun of 18.6 billion cruzeiros.

Central Bank Denies Suspension

PY181137 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Central Bank today denied reports that the government has decided to suspend all loans for the Alcohol Production Program [PROALCOOL]. According to this organization the National Economic Development Bank and the private banks continue operating normally channelling loans for PROALCOOL.

The finance and industries and commerce ministers today approved a supplementary allotment of 20 billion cruzeiros to this year's budget for PROALCOOL. In the meantime, Vice President Aureliano Chavez said in Manaos today that PROALCOOL is continuing to develop normally. Aureliano indicated that results achieved by this program so far have been excellent if compared to those attained in the same sector by the United States. The chairman of the National Energy Commission said that there is no reason for feeling pessimistic about PROALCOOL.

OFFICERS PARDONED BY ARGENTINA ARRIVE IN SANTIAGO

PY201539 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here that the two Chilean officers charged with espionage in Argentina and released yesterday, Friday, arrived at 1455 GMT today from Buenos Aires. Chilean Army Lt Ismael Aranda and Officer Ricardo Bravo, who were pardoned by the Argentine Government, were arrested in September 1980 in southern Argentina charged with attempted espionage.

HORIZONT CARRIES COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP DECLARATION

AU171645 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 25/1981 pp 25-26

["Excerpts" from the declaration of the domestic leadership of the Chilean Communist Party on the coming into force of the new Chilean constitution]

[Text] In an impudent act on 11 March, which is rejected by the great majority of the people, [President] Pinochet appointed himself president for life in the Moneda (presidential palace)--and put into force his fascist constitution, drawn up with intent to defraud. This fact alone proves the moral poverty of the tyrant who 8 years ago ordered the assassination of the constitutional president of Chile--Salvador Allende. Now Pinochet has taken possession of the presidential palace, which he had subjected to bombardment in September 1973.

The return of the murderer to the palace of his crime and the intention to rule from there as "constitutional president" are a renewed insult to the country and the Chilean Armed Forces.

The people of Chile will never forget that the fascist putsch led by Pinochet was planned by the CIA and financed by the transnational concerns of the United States. They are the same imperialist groups which today, under the Reagan administration, are preparing to drown the just and heroic struggle of the people in El Salvador in blood and fire, with the criminal intention of a military intervention. The Chilean people do not forget either that the putsch on 11 September 1973 was supported by the most powerful groups of economists and financiers of the country and by the most reactionary politicians.

For Yankee imperialism, as well as for the financial capital in Chile, the putsch was an investment which paid off. It put into power a lackey who rules in their service and allows them to take possession of the country's resources and the results of the work of all Chileans.

Now the dictatorship is intensifying repression against the people and covers up the assassination and torture practices of the CNI [National Information Center] secret service. As even these practices failed to suppress the people's resistance, the regime introduced courts-martial, which threaten patriots with death penalty under the pretext of fighting terrorism. But throughout the world it is known that Pinochet himself is the greatest terrorist in Chile. In order to increase insecurity among the people, the system of general spying has been further expanded and the state of emergency has again been prolonged.

The majority of the Chilean people reject Pinochet's constitution. It above all perpetuates all forms of personal tyranny and eliminates representative democracy as well as codetermination of the people. The military junta makes full use of the legislative function, and thus it takes the place of the national congress and serves the tyrant as an accomplice. This national congress, which is provided for in the constitution, will--in case some day it exercises its function--not be anything other than a club of personal friends of the tyrant, who will set them up or dismiss them as he does with the members of the State Council, the constitutional court and the Council of National Security.

The new "constitution" is a reactionary concoction which is imbued with hate against democratic and patriotic Chileans, above all against the working people of the country. It does not give the majority of our people the slightest chance of making themselves heard or of organizing themselves freely. Pinochet's constitution even prohibits the right to organize in political parties.

In this situation, the armed forces have a great responsibility. However, they participate, without hesitating, in the acts of violence against their own people and help to implement the destructive policy of Pinochet.

We do not doubt that high-ranking officers, who are nearest to the tyrant, are involved in that plan which is directed against the interests of the nation and the people. Pinochet tries to compromise the entire body of officers by taking various measures of repression in order to maintain the blind discipline of the troops. The body of officers, however, must know that one day it will be called to account for the crimes in which it has made itself the accomplice of the fascist commander.

We know that not all the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers have blood-stained hands, and that not all of them are corrupted. The people also distinguish between the members in the armed forces and in the CNI.

The dictatorship also involves the police in the mechanism of repressions, by using the members to detain patriots and arrest them. However, many members of the armed forces oppose the methods of the ill-reputed CNI--the organ of suppression headed by Pinochet himself.

Although the dictatorship in Chile has been in force for 8 years, the democratic traditions of the people have remained alive. The determination of the working people to struggle for guaranteeing the right to work, being paid the proper wages and salaries, eliminating the hated "working plan" of the dictatorship and preventing the planned insurance reforms increases. The regime did not succeed in suppressing the striving for freedom and codetermination of students, artists and intellictuals or of members of other strata of the population. Many students and university graduates reject a law which impedes teaching and research at the universities and makes university education an article whose price can only be paid by a privileged group. The human rights organizations, supported by the Chilean people, are increasing their activities. They advocate stopping tortures immediately, dissolving the CNI secret service, clearing the fate of thousands of "persons who have disappeared," making possible the unconditional return of all emigrants, releasing political prisoners and ending the state of emergency.

The campaign led by the progressive forces of Chile for denying the legitimacy of Pinochet as president and of his constituion, fraudulently adopted on 11 September 1980, is growing stronger. We communists are convinced that the masses' militant actions against the reactionary regime will end Pinochet's ambitions.

The Communist Party appeals to all progressive forces of the country and to the democratic sectors in the armed forces to resist the dictatorship, break its orders and laws and apply new and bold militant forms in all fields.

The communists are convinced that the sons of the people, who are doing their service in the armed forces, will break today's fetters in the decisive battles against fascism and will fight at the side of the working people and the other patriots. The joint action of all democrats and of the parties which resist the fascist dictatorship is the decisive perequisite for the victory of the people.

The increase of the liberation struggles in the capitalist world, on our continent, above all in Nicaragua and El Salvador, incite the Chilean people with new hope. The working people in all countries, the antifascist democratic forces and--above all--the socialist countries are at their side.

## CSN SUBMITS ECONOMIC POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

PY191425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jun (AFP)--The radio and television network announced tonight that the National Security Council [CSN] submitted recommendations to the government regarding a readjustment of the current Uruguayan economic policy. The recommendations of the organization that was created after the 1973 coup d'etat and which installed the current civilian-military government do not substantially change the government's current economic policy. They refer to concluding a first stage of evaluations of the economic and finance, agriculture and fishery, industry and energy and [word indistinct] and social security sectors.

The recommendations of the National Security Council, which includes high ranking members of the armed forces, stress that the inspiring philosophy of the current government is aiding the welfare of the community. The recommendations also stress that readjusting the economic and social structures must continue with the object of achieving the smooth development of the various forces that participate in the productive process.

Several days ago the Rural Federation, during a meeting which revealed the serious crisis in the agricultural sector, announced the withdrawal of its confidence in the government.

The document also acknowledges that in addition to the economic policy to be implemented, all requests from any productive sector to improve the level of its income can only be resolved by the government through transferring resources from other sectors of the community to the sector that is asking for help. The document warns about such transfers, stating that the demand for an increase in taxes, prices and rates, which always directly affect the consumer, annuls the efforts that are being carried out to improve the employment and real salary levels.

After confirming that the current economic policy is fully in force, it specifically highlights the validity of the current exchange and fiscal policies as apt instruments for defending the internal and external balance.

The export and import of cattle is also proposed, with the limitations that may be established. The guidelines of the reimbursement policy should be based on the reimbursement of all the indirect taxes on exports and on the approval of an accelerated fiscal amortization system for fixed assets as an immediate instrument for encouraging reinvestment.

It also states that priority will be given to investments, such as aid to the Mortgage Bank for housing programs that in the short term will provide a solution for those who are dislodged from their rented houses and a readjustment of the index for increasing urban rents, one of the great problems that affect the Uruguayan population.

The document also recommends that the effort to limit public expenditure be continued in such a way that it be reduced as a percentage of the GNP. It also ratifies the purpose of creating a stabilizing fund institution for exportable agricultural products, which will begin to operate when international prices permit it.

Regarding the labor and social security sectors, it stresses that there is a desire to establish regulations for professional associations of a private nature on the right to strike and to revise and reorganize the legislation for public employees by establishing regulations for their professional association, including the express prohibition of applying any type of pressure against the government.

Finally, it advises that revising and reorganizing labor legislation should continue, seeking simplification and greater fluidity; revising and readjusting the norms on the security of workers; and promoting every type of measure for training employees and employers, with the objective of achieving a more appropriate application of labor legislation.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK AGAINST IRAQ

FL201301 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0152 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] United Nations, New York, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX)--"Mexico has never hesitated in condemning acts contrary to international legality, independent of the bilateral relations we maintain with the country which has committed them, without taking into consideration its might and without allowing our judgement to be blurred by the respect that its people deserve." The statement was made by our country's ambassador to the United Nations, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, during the UN Security Council meeting hearing Iraq's denunciation against Israel, which he is presiding over this meeting.

He asserted that the Israeli attack against the Tammuz nuclear plant on Iraqi territory "has taken place at the most critical political juncture we have experienced since World War II." He indicated that the members of the council have agreed that the attack lacks justification, inasmuch as Israel has not furnished any evidence that the Iraqi installations had a military purpose. On the contrary, he added, the international organization supervising it and the states participating in planning it and contributing to its construction have supplied conclusive and authoritative testimony to the effect that they had exclusively peaceful purposes.

Finally, he stated that it is the general consensus that an act of "such an unusual gravity, if tolerated, could mark the beginning of an extremely dangerous deterioration of standard relations between states, including unwritten rules which have allowed us to survive in a limited and fragile state of peace, motivated by hope.

FORESTRY ENTERPRISE SET UP WITH NICARAGUA

FL182104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2034 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Nicaragua recently signed an agreement to set up a forestry development corporation to be called NICAMEX with an initial capital of $2 million, of which Nicaragua will contribute 351 [as received] percent and Mexico the rest. This corporation will be Nicaraguan and be headquartered in Managua. Its main objective is to establish and operate an industrial complex for the integral utilization of the country's forestry resources.

The first of the agreement's two stages will be one of basic studies. Two years will be devoted to forestry inventories and the necessary market studies, the engineering of the project, infrastructure studies and others. The second stage consists of the installation of plants and factories to exploit and process timber and an industrial complex to produce pulp and paper.

The Nicaraguan Government aims to generate jobs and meet the demand for paper, an industry that has had little development in this country. Nicaragua will avail itself of Mexico's technological capacity as concerns the forestry sector and the two countries will exchange forestry products.

The agreement was signed for Mexico by the director general of the National Financing Agency, Jorge Espinoza de Los Reyes, and for Nicaragua by Minister of Agricultural-Livestock Development Jaime Wheelock Roman and the secretary general of the government junta, Emilio Baltodano.

## COSTA RICA

### GOALS OF TERRORIST GROUP STILL UNKNOWN

PA211550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A terrorist group has been broken up but only some of its pawns have been captured; the important chieftians are on the run.

Police do not know the objective of the terrorist group. Some investigators believe approximately 100 persons are involved in the group.

Authorities believe the hysteria provoked by the initial reports on terrorist attacks is over and the situation is almost back to normal.

According to the latest official reports issued by the authorities, the terrorist group discovered in our country could have been shattered as a result of the arrests of several of its members. A search is being conducted throughout the country for several members of the group. Police say that the group is disorganized because its structure became known and leaders have been identified. This may have resulted in failure for some terrorist plan that perhaps had been scheduled for the near future.

The incidents on the Friday before last were not part of the plans of the group. That is, the action of Viviana and her companeros provoked a clash with the police. On that night the group apparently was on a mission, but instead they clashed with the authorities.

Authorities are not yet fully aware of the objective of the terrorist organization. That is, the authorities don't know the group's plans, in Costa Rica. But one thing is certain; the plan failed because some terrorists have been arrested and a search is on for approximately 100 persons involved with the organization.

According to reports issued last night, some of the leaders of the group are foreigners who have either fled or are in hiding. Because of this, authorities believe it is unlikely there will be any terrorist attack since the organization has been dismantled and since police know where the group usually met.

### Border Closed

PA211609 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican police forces coordinating the search for the terrorists, who 8 days ago killed three civil guardsmen and a taxi driver, today ordered the borders with Nicaragua and Panama closed to prevent the terrorists from leaving the country.

The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] gave an order to this effect, while at the same time announcing the arrest of seven individuals linked to the terrorist action. Among those arrested is a woman in advanced pregnancy.

Police believe that some 50 members of the terrorist cell are still at large. Some are believed to be foreigners.

Four days after the attack police raided a "safe house"and arrested four members of the gang, but identified only three.

In the wake of the arrests, it is feared that the guerrillas will take reprisals and will carry out their threats to free the woman, who is directly linked to last week's killings.

Reliable OIJ sources have reported that so far three "safe houses" or terrorist headquarters have bee discovered.

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL151120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT Jun 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 13 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico's secretary (minister) of programming and budget, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, today signed a technical cooperation agreement with the director of the Costa Rican National Planning Office [position as received], Wilburg Jimenez Castro. The agreement calls for establishing a technical cooperation program in the areas of development plans and of programming and budget evaluation and control systems, as well as in the development of geographic and statistical material through national information systems. Jimenez Castro said the technical cooperation agreement benefits the development planning field and that the two countries thereby will enhance their experience in that field.

During a meeting with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the Mexican programming and budget secretary expressed Mexico's interest in expanding its planning expertise and sharing it with Costa Rica and other nations.

De la Madrid Hurtado also held a conference on "the national planning system of Mexico" at the Costa Rican National Insurance Institute, which officials of various Costa Rican organizations attended.

# EL SALVADOR

## FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES FUTURE AID, RELATIONS

PA200147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1927 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today in an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE, that the country should seek cooperation and aid from all friendly countries, but always within the framework of mutual respect and "nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs because the solution to the Salvadoran conflict must be nationalistic."

He said that a general agreement, covering economic, scientific, and technological aid, will be signed soon with Venezuela. He said that "several agreements have been drafted, and we are ready to discuss them." Chavez Mena said that Venezuela has repeatedly offered support to El Salvador without any previous conditions.

Regarding the technical aid offered by Chile, the foreign minister said that it does not include military support, and that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez' visit to Chile at the beginning of this month "was due to a courteous invitation by the Chilean Army." Colonel Gutierrez, vice president of the government junta and commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, awarded the "Jose Matias Delgado" Order to President Augusto Pinochet.

He confirmed that a delegation of the European Parliament will arrive. He said: "I suppose that they are coming to see our problems firsthand, and we have no objections to receiving them." The delegation will arrive on 25 June as part of a tour which includes Mexico, some Central American countries and Venezuela.

Regarding El Salvador's relations with Central America, Chavez Mena said "we have close ties with Guatemala and Costa Rica, a good friendship with Panama, and fortunately we managed to normalize relations with Honduras." He said: "We regret that we have had differences of opinion with Nicaragua to the extent that we have had to withdraw our diplomatic personnel and maintain strictly consular relations."

Chavez Mena said that he plans to go to the United States to continue talks on economic aid for the country, but he did not specify the date of his trip.

The foreign minister said, "It is evident that the United States supports the present Salvadoran Government. The United States has shown this publicly and privately, that is why we are sure that it will approve new economic aid for next year."

UNGO SAYS U.S. BLOCKING POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA212239 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Irene Selser interview with Companero Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in Mexico; no date given--read by announcers]

[Text] [Question] While the struggle of the Salvadoran people continues against the military-Christian Democratic junta politically as well as militarily, intense efforts are being made abroad to try to put an end to the genocide that started in October 1979. International mediation is at this time a key element for finding a political solution to the conflict in El Salvador which according to conservative estimates has taken a toll that ranges between 21,000 and 25,000 lives, most of them civilians. Regarding this topic, we interviewed Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, FDR president and member of the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FMLN and the FDR. Dr Ungo, a few days ago, Pierre Schori, secretary general of the Socialist International, maintained that the main opposition to a political solution to put an end to the war in El Salvador comes from certain sectors of the Reagan administration and the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta itself. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] I think that we agree on the fundamental aspects of Companero Schori's statements. However, in further elaborating on my answer, I would say that the gist of the opposition lies in the fascist military sector of El Salvador, which is in control and is imposing a militaristic and warmongering line under an electoral shroud while the genocidal war against the people continues. It has been imposed on the political sectors which are more open-minded and willing to achieve a political solution inside the government. At this moment this coincides with the U.S. position of openly supporting this solution disguised under the cover of an election scheduled for March 1982, while it maintains its full military support, thus strengthening the warmongering position.

[Question] Does this mean the U.S. Government would bear the fundamental responsibility?

[Answer] Exactly. Two negative factors are involved in the conflict and obviously the Salvadoran fascists cannot be turned into Democrats at will. Therefore, the fundamental responsibility lies with the U.S. Government which is not propitiating, encouraging or facilitating [a solution] inside the Salvadoran government--in which it plays a role and has a responsibility--and it is not backing the political sectors advocating political negotiations.

Therefore, agreeing with the evaluation made by Schori I would say that the key, the basic key to a political solution through international mediation lies at this moment with the U.S. Government.

[Question] What steps has the Socialist International scheduled to counteract the opposition of the Reagan administration or, in other words, to achieve a political settlement in El Salvador?

[Answer] The two sides have different and contradicting political views. We believe that we must wait for the unfolding of events. In other words, we must wait to see how things happen in practice and how reality demonstrates the inviolability of the U.S. project in El Salvador and how the evolvement of the people's political and military struggle together with the increasing isolation of and discrepancy with the U.S. opposition and the Salvadoran junta can result in a political solution.

[Question] What are the aspects of the agreements of the Socialist International and the international Christian democracy for Latin America?

[Answer] This is a very complex question regarding El Salvador. Basic points of agreement are being sought for a political solution. Of course, the situation for international Christian democracy is complex because it is currently involved in the ambiguity of supporting a member party, such as the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party, which opposes a political solution, is isolated and is determined to not support a political solution. On the other hand, the international Christian democracy is interested in a political solution in our country to put an end to the genocide of the Salvadoran people.

RADIO VENCEREMOS EXCORIATES U.S. WHITE PAPERS

PA200352 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Nobody ignores the fact that the only imperialism supports the military-Christian Democratic junta. However, the most recent events seem to indicate that the junta as well as imperialism are sinking in the same boat.

We could list some of the symptoms that characterize this decadent situation: the return to the major errors of the past, the peaking of popular discontent in the American society, the hardening of the position of the democratic and progressive forces of the world regarding the U.S. warmongering and hegemonic policy, the attempt to use the clumsiest and oldest tricks to justify U.S. intervention, the condemnable but decided support of every existing dictatorship [words indistinct] enemy No 1 of peace and democracy, its increasing but unavoidable discredit within international political circles. We could go on and on with a long list of traits that characterize the present U.S. administration.

However, we especially want to refer to the latest action by the administration which is due either to a poor sense of humor, blindness or simply to decadence on the part of the smart advisers of President Reagan; in other words, we're referring to the surprising and incredible emergence of White Paper II, a few days after the international scandal surfaced when the falsehood of the first was discovered and confirmed.

What is happening inside the U.S. Congress, the State Department and the White House? It seems that the Reagan administration is very interested in deceiving the international public regardless of the result which is an incredible amount of national and international criticism. It is easy to say that, as a general rule, each white paper is followed by a U.S. invasion or intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Now, at the peak of the people's struggle for their liberation, at the peak of the progressive and democratic forces of the world and in the open lapse of dictatorial regimes, U.S. imperialism is again trying the old white paper trick in referring to our country, El Salvador. This time, imperialism, caught in the lie with its famous paper, is now resorting to drafting another. Imperialism's white papers will probably be placed in history as works of art. It is very possible that they will take the place of the 1,001 Arabian Nights and become the most incredible anthology of fantasies and lies that can ever be imagined. But now, Ronald Reagan's two papers are only a double ridicule and failure.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. GENERAL

PA220038 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports that U.S. Embassy spokesmen gave to the San Salvadoran media, U.S. Gen Gordon Sommers arrived in El Salvador on 18 June on an unspecified mission.

The reports reveal that the high-ranking army officer was to be involved in talks with the Yankee advisers who are in our country directing the genocide that is being carried out by the army of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

According to the same sources, it is not known if General Somoza is also acting as adviser to the Salvadoran Army. Other observers have noted that his presence here is due to the U.S. Embassy's concern regarding the inefficiency of the U.S. military advisory work to the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

It may be recalled that a few days ago in statements to the media, the Yankee embassy in El Salvador admitted that the military equipment and the assistance of U.S. advisers have barely contributed to improving the capacity of the government to control the country.

FERMAN CIENFUEGOS REAFFIRMS STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE

PA191852 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, spokesman of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador, has said that the organization is determined to continue the armed struggle to the very end if the Christian Democratic junta and the United States insist on obtaining a military victory in the immediate future.

The guerrilla leader said with the help of the American warmongering sectors, the Salvadoran regime is convinced of the possibility of obtaining a military victory between May and August of this year, which will later allow it to establish an electoral framework that will be in line with its interests.

In a statement made somewhere in El Salvador and made public in Mexico City, Commander Cienfuegos said that these maneuvers will be defeated, because the FMLN will fight on all fronts and in every possible manner.

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA SPEAKS IN GUATEMALA

PA210208 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Analyzing the situation in his country, Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has stated: The big question is: who is to blame for the situation in El Salvador? And I answer: We are all to blame. All of us have failed to do something we should have done. Now we will have to go through much pain and tragedy to return to a normal situation.

Colonel Garcia, who has been defense minister since 19 October 1979, gave a news conference Friday night, at the commemoration of the 11th anniversary of the foundation of the Military Study Center at the Mariscal Zavala School. The event was attended by the Guatemalan army high command and many guests.

It is impossible to say when the struggle will end because the subversive elements are using new terrorist warfare tactics and our army must face them with a shortage of arms. However, the people are tired of subversive vandalism. They attack, kill and kidnap persons just because they are relatives of soldiers.

They also want to break the country economically and it is difficult to struggle against that, but we will do whatever we can. So far, we are winning although they have the elements of surprise and initiative on their side.

We have just destroyed 14 communist camps and 2 hospitals on the slopes of the Chichontepec Volcano. I must say that their organization is admirable and that their hospitals are better than ours. I have suggested to the troops not to destroy the subversive caves and tunnels where the subversive elements hide because when all this is over we will need tourism to improve the economy and I am sure that these places will be tourist attractions.

In general terms, I can say that we don't have enough arms. For example, our radar is the people, who tell us by telephone or by any available means about unidentified planes. Everybody knows where these planes which enter Salvadoran airspace come from. We need help. We have obtained help from the United States but we need more.

Now that we are winning militarily, there are people in the world who suddenly are calling for a dialogue, for negotiations. But a dialogue with whom? And what for? The Salvadoran Army wonders. It is the people who should hold a dialogue through completely free elections which are to take place in the country during the first 3 months of next year.

I say that they will be free because the army will not support any candidate. The people will choose what kind of government they want. This is why we have urged the subversives to put down their arms and to let their votes be their force in the elections, which is the only way generally accepted by democratic countries to determine the will of the people.

Prior to the famous and foiled "final offensive," which began on 10 January, we were prepared to negotiate, but now that we know their plans, we know that the negotiations would only allow them to gain time and to recover militarily. Afterward, using any pretext, they would break off the negotiations.

Regarding the elections, I repeat that there will be no official candidate, although one of them will be characterized as such. But the truth is that there will be no government candidate.

I must say that the Salvadoran Army has the support of the people. For this reason, I am sure that any attempt to destroy the elections process next year will fail. The Salvadoran people will go to the polls, even while bullets are being fired, for one simple reason: They are tired of violence and vandalism.

The people realize that this is no longer a war of ideologies but one of vandalism and that the victims are usually the people the guerrillas supposedly want to help. The people have realized that the Salvadoran Army has made achievements through the agrarian and banking reforms and the control of foreign trade.

Two wars are being waged in El Salvador. One is the internal war, the military war, and we are winning this one in spite of foreign aid. The other is the propaganda war, the news, the information war. Here we are at a disadantage because there is an international campaign aimed at twisting the true situation in El Salvador.

For example, at the beginning it was said that in El Salvador there was an army and a junta struggling and committing genocide against the people. This is simply not true. It was also said that the people would support the "final offensive" by heeding the call for a general strike on 12 January. No one supported it.

However, the misinformation campaign did accomplish one of its objectives: It made the U.S. people believe that El Salvador is another Vietnam and that for this reason they should not help us. This is causing serious problems for President Reagan who, I am sure, wants a prompt solution, contrary to those who believe he is using El Salvador as a justification for his anti-Soviet position.

It is ridiculous to say that the Salvadoran Army is against the people. No army, whether regular or guerrilla, can exist without the support of the people. If we are engaged in a military offensive it is because this is what has been imposed onus from abroad. We are defending ourselves. However, we do want a political solution through elections, as I have already stated.

At the beginning of the subversive actions, the terrorist supply route was evident and well-known: Cuba-Nicaragua-El Salvador by air or sea. Now, unfortunately, another two countries are involved: Guatemala and Honduras. The route begins in Havana, continues to Managua and from there, by land, to Honduras, goes around Guatemala and enters our territory on the west side.

They had been announcing the famous "final offensive" for several months until they started it in January. They made a mock attack in the Santa Ana area but the true objective was the opposite side. There, the subversives were able to enter as far as Morazan where they were rejected by a group of heroes. The plan, we had information on it, was to provoke the disruption of water and light services, and to provoke strikes and other situations.

That weekend, the revolutionary government junta spoke to the people on radio and television, telling them about the true situation. And the people responded and did not heed the general strike order. This was tangible proof of their repudiation for the guerrillas.

I must say that the Salvadoran Army resisted alone. The first U.S. military aid arrived on 17 January, ironically during the last few days of President Carter's administration. As I said before, we are receiving more U.S. collaboration now.

A case of high treason occurred in those days involving a captain and 52 soldiers in Santa Ana. This individual had been expelled from the military academy twice. He came back the first time thanks to the personal moves of a president's wife. He came back a second time as a result of the war with Honduras.

Central America has always been coveted prey for international communism. Proof of this is the fact that back in 1932, El Salvador was chosen by the communists to stage the first armed uprising in Latin America. Unfortunately, either no one wanted or never tried to difuse the time bomb which the nation's situation had become.

Almost 50 years went by and in 1979, the Salvadoran Armed Forces tried to put out the fuse, but found that there was no fuse left, only the bomb....We have tried to defuse it, at the cost of many difficulties because we are aware that if we do not difuse it carefully, it could explode in our faces.

When the Salvadoran Armed Forces took over the country's administration, our problems were similar to those other developing countries. Everyone had an opinion, a suggestion and a criticism. Then the army tried to make a fresh experiment without hidden intentions and we called on all of the people to help us.

We included the communists, but shortly afterwards they began to criticize the army, to create opposition, to apply pressure against us, to accuse us of being fascists, "gorillas," "goons" and other classic Marxist adjectives. They also tried to divide us into "progressives" and "reactionaries."

Besides this, the first junta in which they were present did not carry out any of the reforms they had proclaimed so loudly when they were in the underground. They even gave us an ultimatum: either they leave or we do. They left and then a second junta was formed; this one also had problems with a certain political party with which we made a deal.

Today the junta has a president, a vice president and two other members. It is funny, but when I look back I remember that at the beginning officers like me were accused of being on the "extreme left." Later we were described as "centrists" or "moderates." It is not until recently that we have been described as on the "extreme right." As you see, it all depends on the point of view.

The great question about El Salvador, he said, is who is to blame? Gentlemen, we are all to blame. We all abstained from doing what should have been done. We all failed to do our bit. Now it will be more difficult to return to normal.

The country's recuperation will depend on the amount of aid we receive. We do not want bloodshed or destruction. We want a dialogue by means of elections and to defend freedom with justice. I think we are achieving it. If we fail, all the rest of Central America will have cause for concern and desperation. Even those countries who believe they are free from this problem should also worry.

Communist will not hesitate to use any means to attain their purpose. If Central America falls they will continue to expand. They are perfectly aware of the strategic importance of the region and of places such as the Gulf of Fonseca and of products such as petroleum.

Since the armed forces of any country must be ready to sacrifice for national defense, the Salvadoran army is contributing with its share of sacrifices. The struggle will be long, but we shall triumph. In conclusion, I want to say that if death is the sister of all men, danger is the sister of all soldiers. Here lies the great value of the Salvadoran armed forces.

POLITICAL PRISONERS GROUP ISSUES LIST OF DEMANDS

PA191610 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Committee of Political Prisoners of El Salvador has issued a communique reporting to the peoples of Central America and the world that from 8 to 14 June, lists of demands were presented in the prisons of Santa Tecla, the women's jail of Ilopango and Mariona, the ANN has reported.

The demands of the prisoners include that the amount of money allocated per person each day be tripled; that adequate medicines and the doctors needed to take care of the prisoners' health be provided; that the prisoners who are pregnant not be taken to the military hospital for prenatal care and delivery since this signifies a great threat to their lives; that the military checkpoints at the entrance to the prisons be withdrawn since on visiting days the soldiers insult, abuse and arrest many relatives in order to frighten them and isolate the prisoners from the Salvadoran people; that the political prisoners not be isolated from the common criminals and that the inadequate conditions and health conditions be improved.

The Salvadoran political prisoners end their communique by stating: We ask for world solidarity to solve our problems, demanding that the government junta and the Justice Ministry promptly solve our demands.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTION

Morazan, Cabanas

PA191657 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas of El Salvador killed over 20 army soldiers in clashes that took place during recent hours in Morazan and Cabanas Departments. It was also reported that the regime is preparing another offensive at Guazapa Hill, whose slopes have been under the control of the rebels for several months. The army troops that participated in the unsuccessful military operation on Chichontepec Volcano will be sent to the Guazapa area.

Other armed clashes have been reported in Arcatao, Chalatenango Department, as well as in the capitals of San Vicente and Santa Ana Departments.

Meanwhile, the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador has reported that at least 720 persons were murdered in May by the repressive corps of the dictatorship. The commission added that from 1 through 7 June, 180 Salvadorans became the victims of officially sanctioned terror.

Managua, San Vicente

PA200450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador--Last night a group of guerrillas attacked two military vehicles which were transporting soldiers who had been on guard duty in movie theaters in this capital. The guerrillas used grenades and bazookas during the attack which left five soldiers seriously wounded.

Another report says that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces launched a violent attack on San Vicente, capital of San Vicente Department. According to eyewitnesses, the government troops had many casualties and all day yesterday, military helicopters were transporting the wounded from the battlefield to Santa Gertrudis Hospital.

### Continuing Siege of Arcatao

PA200427 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Military sources of the Chalatenango garrison have reported that Arcatao, a town located in Chalatenango district, 32 km northeast of the city of Chalatenango, continued to be under siege yesterday afternoon by terrorist snipers who have been besieging it for 5 days.

Although unofficial reports revealed that several convoys with a large number of soldiers had arrived in Chalatenango to reinforce the units there, the military sources that we consulted did not provide any information on this.

It was also reported in Chalatenango that in Guarjila, 8 km east of Chalatenango, guerrilla groups attacked a military convoy that was returning to detachment No 1. The number of casualties for the two sides was unknown. It was also said that clashes occurred in Las Vueltas when terrorist groups attacked the town the night before last night and early yesterday.

### Ambush Near Los Andes

PA200416 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A San Marcos civil defense patrol made up of 4 militarily equipped individuals was ambushed today at 0700 by approximately 18 terrorists while they were doing routine work near Los Andes (San Salvador).

It was officially reported from San Marcos that the four civil defense officials made the terrorists flee to San Jacinto Hill on the way to America suburb, taking several wounded guerrillas with them.

## GUATEMALA

### TALKS ON BELIZE TO RESUME IN UK IN MID-JULY

PA192134 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The negotiations between Guatemala and the UK on Belize will be resumed in mid-July in London to discuss specifically the bases of understanding already approved by the three governments which are trying to solve the controversial situation.

The negotiations had been set to resume in mid-June but they were postponed until July for reasons connected with the negotiations, as disclosed by the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry, which pointed out that the London meeting will be conducted on the foreign-ministry level.

In the next round of talks in London, government missions from the UK, Belize and Guatemala will discuss the drawing up of the documents for the agreement which will provide special measures and dispositions to end the dispute over Belize.

In view of the top level at which the talks are being conducted, the documents in question are essential to determine the future of Belize, mainly its possible independence from British rule.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has said that there is complete normality, cordiality and good will among the interested parites regarding the development of the negotiations on the issue of Belize, and that the proper documents for the solution of an old controversial dispute will be drawn up, in complete agreement, by the representatives of the three governments during the round of talks that will possibly begin on 15 July.

The Guatemalan delegation will depart as soon as the date for the resumption of the tripartite talks is announced. The talks will be conducted at the foreign-ministry level, especially with regard to the preparation of the documents which will serve as the basis for the preparation of the necessary agreements that would be immediately enforced. These agreements will solve the current Belizean situation.

GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN COUNTRYSIDE

Battle Near Mexican Border

PA201926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] An intense gun battle took place Saturday between guerrillas and Guatemalan Army forces in the locality of (Zeyaxe) some 38 km from the border with Mexico. The number of casualties is still unknown.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Labor Party has issued a declaration in which it reiterates that there is a growing desire for unity among the leading Guatemalan revolutionary organizations which will help heighten the people's combativeness and guarantee a broad development of the struggle in Guatemala.

Guerrilla Commander Killed

PA191900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1951 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--It was officially reported today, Thursday, that 12 [figure as received] leftist guerrillas were killed in the last 24 hours in Guatemala during armed clashes with the army and police.

The National Defense Ministry announced that nine guerrillas, including one identified as "Commander Vidal," were killed yesterday in a clash with an army patrol who found them near the town of La Libertad, in El Peten Department.

It was also reported that the military patrol later combed the area bordering Mexico and encountered another armed group. In this clash another guerrilla was killed near the town of Arbolitos.

Guerrilla Redoubt Uncovered

PA192124 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Government security forces have found a guerrilla redoubt in Villanueva, 18 km from Guatemala City.

The redoubt was found when policemen approached two suspicious individuals in order to search them and the suspects opened fire. The police returned the fire killing two presumed subversives identified as Juan (Olpasar) Espinoza and Marco Tulio Garcia Hernandez. One policeman was wounded.

The authorities believe that the guerrilla redoubt might have been used to hide kidnapped people.

## HONDURAS

### OFFICIAL EXPLAINS POSITION ON NICARAGUAN MISKITOS

PA192324 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Nicaraguan Miskitos can only be extradited with their consent and with full guarantees, and Honduras will continue to assist them as much as possible, said Miguel Angel Suazo, who until recently was in charge of all Nicaraguan and Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

Suazo said Honduras cannot deport any Nicaraguan Miskito in our country as a refugee unless he wishes to return or if the Nicaraguan Government guarantees before an international organization that his life will be respected. Suazo added that Honduras cannot force these refugees to return to their country in view of the present situation in Nicaragua, just as they have described it.

The Honduran official explained that he has been named by the population and immigration policy office to continue exclusively with the Salvadoran refugees, while ret Col Abraham Garcia Turcios will work with the Nicaraguans.

Suazo said that the Honduran Government will continue to offer as much assistance as possible to the Nicaraguan Miskitos. He said presently there are 2,454 Miskito refugees in Puerto Lempira.

Finally, Suazo explained that Honduras has had to accept Salvadorans and Nicaraguans and register them as refugees for humanitarian reasons; otherwise, their status in the country would be illegal.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry ignores the Nicaraguan position in this respect and has received no official note regarding that country's intentions to request the transfer of their Miskito fellow countrymen to Nicaragua.

### SALVADORAN ENVOY EXPLAINS RECENT DUARTE REMARKS

PA191906 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Col Ceasar Elvir Sierra, the minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Honduras, received the ambassador of El Salvador in his office yesterday afternoon.

The purpose of Ambassador Sigfrido Munes' visit was to explain officially to the minister of foreign relations the statements recently made by Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of the Revolutionary Government junta of El Salvador, in which the president alluded to the Salvadoran Government's good will in connection with the signing of dual nationality treaties with the sister nations of Central America. This idea would materialize later after having been presented, analyzed and properly discussed by the respective governments.

The ambassador explained to his excellency the foreign minister that Mr Duarte's statements were framed within the most authentic Morazanic ideal and constitute an expression of friendship and good will. Upon learning this, the Salvadoran Embassy in Honduras considers it timely and necessary to explain to the citizens of this sister nation that in connection with the aforementioned issue, El Salvador has not made any official move before the illustrious government of Honduras.

Regarding compliance with the general peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador, it is being carried out as scheduled and, regarding relations between the two sister states, these are developing within a framework of good will and mutual respect, according to the report obtained by the HRN [call letters of the radio station] press department.

## LIBERALS SAY PNH TRYING TO UNDERMINE ELECTIONS

PA200234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The National Party of Honduras [PNH] was accused last night of "attempting to discredit the electoral process and to interrupt the democratization of the country in order to profit from the situation that would result."

The charge was made over a national radio and television network by five of the most prominent leaders and deputies of the national constituent assembly belonging to the Honduran Liberal Party [PLH], the PNH's traditional opponent. Liberals Carlos Flores, Carlos Montoya, Jose Azcona, Marco julio Castillo and Justo Pastor Calderon made the charges against the PNH.

The PLH said the PNH should be held responsible "for any misfortune that might occur in Honduras as a result of an irresponsible campaign against the Liberals based on lies."

The Liberal leaders said their party won the elections on 20 April of last year by a margin of over 75,000 votes, despite the fact that the PNH controlled all gubernatorial and municipal offices and almost the entire government apparatus, which the nationalists used for their own propaganda purposes.

The Liberals noted that with their party's arrival in the National Constituent Assembly and its access to several organizations, there was a purge that benefited the Honduran people. They added that they expect to win the presidential elections on 29 November by a margin of over 200,000 votes.

The Liberals also made it clear that they believe in the promise made by the Armed Forces through Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Armed Forces commander in chief and provisional president of the republic, and the commanders of combat units, to guarantee the elections in November.

The PLH pledged to observe a high level of ethics in campaigning, eschewing insults or lies against its adversaries, and it censured the PNH for calling the Liberals communists. "The present PNH campaign reflects the desperation of the leaders who want to remain in top party posts and do not want to be blamed for the defeat," the liberals said.

Finally the Liberal leaders asked all the organized sectors of the country, including the Armed Forces, to make a statement about the maneuvers being carried out to discredit the electoral process and to prevent a return to a democratic system in the country.

## PATRIOTIC FRONT TO SEEK POWER THROUGH BALLOT BOX

PA192250 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Leftists of the Honduran Patriotic Front, FPH, are convinced that is better to fight with the vote than with violence. The front has realized that the rules of the game have been established in Honduras and it has decided to launch independent candidates and fight in the electoral process rather than engaging in a violent struggle. We believe they have chosen the right path, which is the voting booth.

The statement was made by Mario Rivera Lopez in commenting on the announced FPH independent candidacies. Nationalist Deputy Mario Rivera Lopez said it is satisfying that the FPH should choose the independent candidacies, either through a new political party or by supporting any of the already existing parties. We believe it is the only way for us Hondurans to bolster democracy in the country, and we are pleased the FPH has realized this, he added.

The Nationalist deputy gave assurances that the National Party does not intend to oppose the political participation of the FPH precisely because the National Party of Honduras committed itself to draft an electoral law that would reflect the genuine expression of the Honduran people, in which all political parties could participate, regardless of their leaders' ideologies.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS FRESH ADVICE ON ECONOMY

PA192355 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Excerpts] Without beating around the bush and without using the usual rhetoric regarding difficult situations, we have to admit that Honduras is now in a state of national emergency, even though the government has not declared it officially--a national emergency stemming from the most grave financial crisis in the history of the nation, worse than the 1969 war, worse than Hurricane Fifi in 1974. Not to admit this would be tantamount to hiding the real facts that we can see with our eyes.

This is not the moment to blame anyone but to find a heroic way out before financial collapse occurs. it is not a matter of saying that this government has lacked foresightedness or that the president is not being properly advised, because, even if both were true, to admit this would not at all help to resolve the problem. It is a matter of making our own contribution for the good of all of us because if the ship goes down, captain and all, we Hondurans who are on this ship will inevitably go down with it. As of today, the ship is adrift. There is no mistake about it; the national economy is in a precarious situation. Our currency is failing, traditional exports are going downhill, production is on a downward trend and inflation is rampant. This specter, which is not part of a horror movie but is the living truth, is threatening social peace because as long as investment diminishes there will be difficulties facing the other social sectors.

In 1969, the government called in the best people to collaborate during the state of emergency. Today, although we may not be involved in a war, we are in a state of national emergency because of the financial imbalance and, consequently, the government should call in the most suitable men to help pull it out of the hole.

As things are, the government has become a fire department, putting out blazes here and there. But this cannot continue unless we want to lose it all. An economic council which, in our opinion, would be the most adequate thing, would give the president outright and intelligent advice. Are there capable men outside the government apparatus? There are, without distinction of political color. It is only that they must be invited to contribute light to where the dark is increasing. An economic council, Mr President, would make people trust in your government and the nation's good image would be restored abroad.

## NICARAGUA

FORUM TO CONTINUE DISCUSSING DEMOCRACY 20 JUNE

PA200430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The forum on national problems will continue discussing concepts on democracy tomorrow. Gustavo Tablada will be the speaker for the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. He will explain why our revolution is popular, democratic and anti-imperialist to the politicians of the reactionary sector.

In the meeting held yesterday afternoon between the members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution with delegates of parties of the reactionary sector, it was agreed to continue discussing in an altruist manner the political issues included in the agenda.

## MDN LEADERS SCHEDULE 'DEMOCRATIC' ASSEMLY

### MDN Recieves Threats

PA200033 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] told a newsman from this station that the party received several anonymous phone calls this afternoon warning that the mobs would soon arrive.

The MDN has scheduled a democratic assembly for 1730 residents of neighboring areas are to participate. The MDN leaders also feel that it is a strange coincidence that this morning they should have also received a telephone call from Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who asked the party members to vacate his house, which the party rents as its headquarters because he had not been given fire insurance and the MDN had not offered him any guarantees.

Finally, the MDN leaders said that they are denouncing these telephone threats that they have been receiving.

### MDN Official on Forum

PA202352 Managua Radio Corporaction in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Interview with Anibal Arana, member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, by unidentified questioner on 19 June in Managua--recorded]

[Text] [Arana] [Words indistinct] so that they can express their opinions and also to keep them abreast of events and discussions that have taken place at the national forum and on the ones that will take place. The idea is to give the people the opportunity to make suggestions which can be submitted to the national forum. The representatives of each of our organizations have been consulted, but this is something much broader because persons who are not members of any of the democratic organizations, for one reason or another, can participate.

On this occasion, we are going to give information on yesterday's meeting during which no agreemnt was reached because the sector supporting the government's leadership by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] said it was not prepared to give an answer to the proposal submitted by one sector regarding the definition of democracy, which we have published in the newspaper and which we are going to explain in today's session.

[Question] Mr Arana, we would like you to comment on what you have just mentioned about the delegations on the side of the FSLN not being prepared to give an opinion?

[Answer] The situation at the forum of discussion of national problems is still negative. It appeared that these persons are not interested in going ahead with the national forum, and we also have the impression that there are strong contradictions among the groups supporting the government's leadership. There are also a number of obstacles in the way of an agreement for peace. Precisely today, by a strange coincidence, we received a telephone call from a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction telling us about the possibility of people destroying or burning our headquarters. After that, we have been receiving more telephone calls telling us that mobs are going to attack us to prevent us from meeting today. This, of course, has created some minor inconveniences, apart from the rain, but there are some people here and together we will let the people know of the serious obstacles we are facing as result of the telephone calls.

[Question] Arana, could you, for the benefit of our audience, give us the names of the panelists in tonight's democratic forum of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN)?

[Answer] Carlos (Ahuarti) of the Social Christian Party and Gilmore (Koe) of the Social Democrats are coming as are representatives of the independent labor unions such as Tijerino and members of the MDN such as (Fran Sampieri), the national coordinator and Dr Alvaro Jerez.

[Question] Mr Arana, we would like to know if the MDN, apart from participating in the national forum, is carrying out other political activities?

[Answer] Yes, we are. However, the constant inconveniences we are facing and the labor and political repression, are presenting some obstacles. But we trust and are confident that the Nicaraguan citizens want to be free and to not see themselves dominated. We are carrying out propaganda activities to report these things. In Matagalpa we accomplished a little bit, and we are planning to do the same in other departments.

[Question] Mr Arana, do you want to add anything else?

[Answer] Yes, we want to ask the Nicaraguan people to carefully read the note that the states which are supporting the USSR have sent to Poland, a very rude note, so that they realize that our decision to condemn imperialism, whatever the source, makes sense because this imperialist and hegemonic power is trying to impose its ideas and actions on others. This is a warning we are issuing to the Nicaraguan people so that they can understand our position when we say that Nicaragua should be anti-imperialist and that it should be nationalist. We should not be anti-imperialist in such a way that we submit, give away, or sell out our country. This is the MDN'S position. We want all Nicaraguans to know it.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSED MINI-MARSHALL PLAN FOR REGION

PA191606 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Sergio Ramirez has remarked during an interview he granted to the ANN that the arms race fostered by the United States is the main destabilizing factor in Central America and that this is contrary to Nicaragua's aspiration to establish a zone of peace.

The member of the government junta voiced concern over the bloc policy being promoted in such a small area which, because it is so small, is so much in need of established common policies, particularly in the economic field. The failure to see the need for regional integration and to consider the area as a single historical and geographical unit involves a dangerous and inadvisable attitude. The direct U.S. military assistance to El Salvador and the massive arms shipments to Guatemala and Honduras are viewed by Ramirez as part of the plan to bolster the military element's decision-making role in the region. This policy can only result in a crisis of confidence among the Central American countries. We cannot remain indifferent to the increase in the armament of those armies. This is so because the people's Sandinist revolution obviously has those armies and oligarchies worried.

In Ramirez' opinion, the meetings of the Guatemalan, Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers and the forthcoming meeting of the presidents of those countries are part of the attempt being made by those armies and oligarchies to consolidate their common interests. An attempt is being made to form a front in order to check the advance of social forces demanding democratic and popular changes.

The Nicaraguan leader also viewed the so-called mini-Marshall Plan as part of the campaign of harassment and destabilization in the Central American area because it is a large-scale economic plan involving military overtones which excludes three countries in the area, namely Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba. We feel, Ramirez said, that the option proposed by Mexico is right. No regional economic plan should involve exceptions or military aspects. Nicaragua is prepared to participate in any economic plan for the benefit of the area which does not involve impositions regarding our domestic policy or sovereignty.

RAMIREZ STRESSES WORLD SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PA191537 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Companero Sergio Ramirez, member of the national reconstruction government junta, has said that Nicaragua is maintaining its diplomatic initiative internationally despite the repeated efforts by the U.S. administration to isolate the Sandinist people's revolution.

Ramirez noted that in the beginning of March, the Reagan administration published a white paper that involved Nicaragua in an alleged arms traffic from socialist countries to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. As a result of this publication, a U.S. diplomatic mission led by [name indistinct], President Reagan's special envoy, visited various European countries in an attempt to economically and politically isolate the Sandinist revolution.

The government junta member said that the U.S. mission was a complete failure and that a Nicaraguan delegation that visited Europe after the U.S. mission confirmed that in some European countries, the support for the Sandinist revolution was greater than ever.

The strong world support for the Nicaraguan revolution is essentially due to the establishment of a diversified foreign policy that is based on the Government of National Reconstruction's membership in the nonaligned countries movement. Nicaragua's foreign policy continues to be based on the principle of nonalignment and is opposed to militarism, racism, colonialism, neocolonialism and any type of imperialist domination in the affairs of other countries, Sergio Ramirez reiterated.

UN REPRESENTATIVE PASQUIER RESIGNS IN GENEVA

Pasquier To Request Asylum

PA191730 Panama City EFE in Spanish 1416 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The local daily newspaper LA PRENSA reported today that Jaime Pasquier, Nicaraguan representative at the UN office in Geneva, has resigned from his post and is preparing to request political asylum in the United States because he feels that the Sandinist regime "will always be a dictatorship."

Pasquier, who has held the post since January 1980, called LA PRENSA from Miami in the United States to announce that he had sent a letter of resignation to the Nicaraguan Government junta.

"The main reason is that this became a matter of conscience to me after I realized that the Nicaraguan Government has become a dictatorship and will always be a dictatorship," Pasquier said.

Conduct Labeled Improper

PA201427 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Communique issued by the Information Office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 19 June]

[Text] The Information Office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, in view of the position taken recently by Jaime Pasquier Romero, former permanent Nicaraguan representative at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, announces the following:

According to reports received by this ministry, Pasquier's conduct in the performance of his duties was considered improper for the following reasons: 1) because of the practically absolute inactivity practiced by Pasquier; 2) because of his somewhat dubious use of mission funds and 3) because of his manifest neoptism while serving as chief of the mission.

The Foreign Ministry had been receiving reports since April and May of this year about irregularities in Pasquier's conduct. It had been awaiting more information and more convincing evidence before proceeding to dismiss him.

It is convenient and timely to note that Pasquier, aware of these investigations and in fear of being dismissed, chose to abandon the mission immediately. Moreover, the foreign minister learned, after Pasquier had assumed his position, that he was heavily in debt to many financial institutions in Nicaragua, including Credomatic, totaling 50,000 cordobas. He was continuously urged to pay off these debts in the interest of his good name and in view of his diplomatic rank, but never did.

The press office of this ministry calls the public's attention to the fact that not only is Pasquier guilty of irregular conduct but that he is also disloyal to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. He failed to take advantage of the opportunity extended to him by the Sandinist revolution to overcome his Somozist past. Much to the contrary, he took the first available opportunity to reveal his counterrevolutionary nature and his true moral stature by losing no time in going to Miami, Florida, the nest of the counterrevolution, where he resigned from his post with a greatly provocative scandal.

That is not all. As if he were a political refugee, pursued for crimes known only to him, he requested political asylum in no less a place than the United States itself, adducing the outworn, familiar song used by congenital opportunists and counterrevolutionaries.

Information Office, Foreign Ministry.

OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION RETURNS FROM VATICAN

PA201407 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The visit of the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission to the Vatican was described as most positive in its objective to solve the crisis facing the Nicaraguan Catholic Church.

For 10 days, the official delegation, which included Roberto Arguello Hurtado, the president of the Supreme Court; Ernesto Vigil, minister of housing and human settlements and Emilio Baltodano, minister of industry, met with the secretary of state of the Holy See, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and other ranking officials of the Catholic Church. The trip was made to find a reasonable solution to the conflict posed within the Nicaraguan church as result of a communique issued on 1 June by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, which urged those priests holding public posts in the government to resign as soon as possible.

Such pronouncement affects Fathers Fernando and Ernesto Cardenal, Edgar Parrales and Miguel d'Escoto, leaders of the 19 July Sandinist Youth and ministers of culture, housing and human settlements, and foreign relations, respectively, who have received full support from the Christian communities, religious and lay leaders, who have pointed to the importance of their work as a Christian act on behalf of the needy sectors.

On their arrival in Nicaragua, Ministers Vigil and Baltodano said the attitude of the Holy See during the talks was of approval for relations of dialogue by the church. During a similar visit in October of last year, Cardinal Casaroli maintained that although the church generally does not permit priests to work in public offices, it can consider exceptions under certain special circumstances such as those existing in Nicaragua today.

ARCHBISHOP SAYS REVOLUTION MOVING TOWARD MARXISM

PA210126 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Milan, Italy--Last night Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando Bravo affirmed that after 2 years of hope, our revolution is drifting toward Marxism according to the Cuban model.

The Nicaraguan prelate made this statement in a stopover in Milan after attending a church meeting on Central America held in Rome.

The Sandinists, Monsignor Obando y Bravo added, reduced the junta to three members, a triumvirate that rules with the support of Marxist chiefs. The economic difficulties have increased and the Cubans are among us with an arrogant attitude.

The literacy campaign which had the contribution of our priests, nuns and Catholic school students is serving as a pretext for other goals.

Although the church is trying to promote any program for the betterment of our people, we are running the risk of a dangerous split, he noted, because there are priests in the government who will not heed to the call of the ecumenical council which explicitly urged them to assume an impartial political attitude.

FERNANDO CARDENAL ON INDEPENDENCE OF REVOLUTION

PA191727 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan revolution is neither capitalist nor communist. It is Sandinist, Father Fernando Cardenal said in Hamburg, West Germany, today. Father Cardenal is participating in the 19th congress of the German Evangelical Church.

Speaking to more than 8,000 people who heard a debate on Nicaragua during the day dedicated to Latin America, Father Cardenal said that Nicaragua is opening a new path in the history of mankind and that we reject the labels that are pinned on us regardless of what they are.

Salvadoran Tomas Castillo, former press secretary of assassinated Archbishop Arnulfo Romero, and Guatemalan Julia Esquivel of the Committee for Justice and Peace, also participated in the debate.

Father Cardenal rejected the charge that as priests, he and his brother, Ernesto, are being used as a screen by the Sandinist movement. There is a military, economic and information campaign to annihilate our revolution. This campaign is organized by sectors that don't want to lose their privileges, Father Cardenal added.

He said he is visiting Hamburg to express his happiness over the construction of a new, original and beautiful society but also to make known his concern over the threats against the revolution.

Father Fernando Cardenal denied that the Sandinist revolution is controlled by Cuba. It is not a matter of influence but of Cuban aid.

Father Cardenal ended his speech with a solemn statement: In the name of the 50,000 dead which the revolution cost us, we will maintain our independence.

CLANDESTINE STATION EXPLAINS INTERRUPTIONS

PA211559 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to El Salvador 0400 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers: Given our manner of operating in the heart of the mountains, which requires us to move around constantly for supply and security reasons, at times our broadcasts will be interrupted and at other times, unfortunately, we will be unable to broadcast.

Brothers: These are the hazards of this job. You can all be certain that we will unfailingly return to the struggle to maintain, through our broadcasts, the hope for freedom and for the construction of the republic.

WORKERS DENOUNCE DEPLETION OF FARM CAPITAL

PA200156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Farmworkers Association [ATC] has taken a firm stand to try to prevent the decapitalization of private farms. Everything seems to indicate that the ATC is not standing still while lands and farms capable of producing abundant wealth are abandoned and neglected in order to affect production. The ATC is going to take strong measures against anyone trying to take away a farm's capital and it has requested the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, to revise the law on decapitalization.

Edgardo Garcia, ATC secretary general, read a resolution in which the ATC denounces the negative attitude of landowners who are depleting their farm's capital. Let us listen to Companero Garcia read us the resolution:

[Begin recording] The ATC informs the FSLN, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the people in general, of the following resolution:

1. We demand an immediate revision of the law on capital depletion, in order to make it more effective and practical. We are going to put pressure on the State Council to see that this is done and we are sure that with the support of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, the peoples' organizations, the parties of the revolution and the FSLN--our vanguard--the law will be immediately amended.

2. The financing provided by the state to private farmowners represents the people's money. That is why we are asking the national financing institutions to let us know immediately, whenever we ask for information, when private farmowners are receiving financial assistance. Just like on 17 February 1980, when we firmly decided not to give up 1 inch of the land we received, today, we reiterate our decision to have our rights respected. If necessary, we will wield our machetes to stop the decapitalization maneuvers, to defend our rights and to prevent the collapse of the country's economic program. We also wish to reiterate that for us, national unity is the joint effort made in the work and defense of the fatherland. This is the national unity we have and will defend while our rights are respected. Unity is something real and not merely a word in a speech. [End recording]

ATC to Seize Unproductive Farm

PA200122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Resorting to tricks, landowner Alfonso Ramos Lopez, owner of the Namasli Farm, has been neglecting 1,500 manzanas of land planted with coffee and rice. To corroborate the reports of this counterrevolutionary action, a team composed of Companeros Pedro Jose Delgadillo Diaz, secretary of conflicts of the Farmworkers Association [ATC], Fernando Cedeno, national secretary for labor affairs of the ATC, and Pablo Pozo and Jairo Carcamo, representatives of the northern regional branch, as well as a group of newsmen left yesterday for Corozo, near Teotecacinte, Sueva Segovia, where the farm is located.

Between 200 and 300 laborers worked on the farm during the Somozist era but the number has dwindled to 35 following the revolution's victory. This means the farm is being neglected and since it is now unproductive the workers, who are organized under a union affiliated with the ATC, have decided to seize it and to ask the state to intervene or to confiscate it.

CUBAN DELEGATE DENOUNCES COMMUNICATIONS MONOPOLY

FL190127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2334 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Cuba has denounced the monopolistic control that a reduced number of countries exerts on international communications, and has stressed the need for national policies on the subject as part of a general development strategy. The head of the Cuban delegation attending the meeting of the international program for the development of communications, Enrique Gonzales (Manet), spoke today at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The Cuban delegate highlighted the efforts to create the communications program and underscored the UNESCO'S role in the endeavor. The nonaligned movement took the first real step forward to awaken an awareness of autonomous communications, the Cuban representative recalled.

The Cuban delegate said the virtual monopoly on sources of information, figures and images represents a new form of dependency. Without a deep change of structures and a social mobilization for economic development, 3/4's of mankind will never have access to the benefits of the new technology, the Cuban representative added. Gonzales (Manet) said that underdeveloped countries cannot give up their right to a technology that is the patrimony of all mankind. The Third World countries have the right to demand access to technology but not in exchange for surrendering their principles of sovereignty or accepting it as a gift, the head of the Cuban delegation stressed.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ILO DECLARATION ON APARTHEID

FL181237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Cuba has offered its support for the draft declaration of the International Labor Organization, ILO, on apartheid on the condition that it be used as a useful means against racial discrimination and that it be applied consistently. The Cuban ambassador to international organizations with headquarters in Geneva, Luis Sola Vila, made a speech at the 67th ILO conference which is discussing the acute conflict caused by the racist regime in South Africa and Namibia.

Sola praised the efforts of the chairman of the commission on apartheid, Zimbabwe's Labor and Social Services Minister Kumbirai Kangai, for his sure leadership and firmness, and added that such efforts had been decisive elements for the preparation of the document being submitted to the approval of the participants in the conference. We support, the Cuban delegate stated, the ILO's determination to continue its actions until respect for the freedom of all human beings in that part of the continent is fully guaranteed.

Sola added that the path being traversed by progressive mankind is becoming increasingly long in the struggle against one of the most hideous aberrations, institutionalized racism as a form of government.

FAR COMMEMORATES FOUNDING OF KAMPUCHEAN ARMY

FL201351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces' [FAR] main commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the creation of Kampuchea's people's armed forces was held yesterday at the Gen Antonio Maceo Interservice School.

Div Gen Arnaldo Ochoa, deputy FAR minister for combat readiness and military training centers and members of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee, presided at the ceremony together with other FAR chiefs and officers as well as (Nou Hat), charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Col Diego Gonzalez, chief of the FAR Ministry Foreign Relations Directorate, made a speech in which he referred to the struggle of the people of Kampuchea to free themselves from French colonialism, first, and from U.S. imperialism later. Elsewhere in his speech, he recalled that after the April 1975 victory, Kampuchea endured one of the most brutal episodes of crimes, repression and terror by the regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, which betrayed the hopes for peace and peaceful building of the Kampuchean people. Finally, he noted that the Cuban people are happy and proud to note that on the 30th anniversary of Kampuchea's armed forces, they now are stronger, more determined and ready than ever before. He conveyed sincere and revolutionary greetings to all their members on behalf of our FAR.

(Nou Hat), charge d'affaires of Kampuchean Embassy in our country, also made a speech in which he referred to his country's principle to work for international peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples. He noted Kampuchea's friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries.

CUBA SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH ALGERIA, MOZAMBIQUE

FL191123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Cuba has signed cooperation agreements with Algeria and Mozambique, two fraternal peoples of the African Continent. The protocol signed with Algeria includes scientific, technical and economic cooperation between the two countries during this year as well as the results of the second meeting of the Cuban-Algerian joint intergovernmental commission.

The document stipulates the possibility of Cuba's participation in the construction of 600 dwellings in Bou Saada and in other public works such as the modernization of the Biskra and El Oued airports. It also provides for an increase in medical assistance and sports cooperation as well as exchange of experiences in fishing, tobacco cultivation, sugar cane and cattle industry development.

The protocol signed by Cuba and Mozambique focuses mainly on cooperation in the salt industry of that fraternal African country.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICIAL VISITING FRG

FL181534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn--Ramon Castro Ruz, director of the Valle de Picadura livestock breeding farm, is in the FRG where he has visited agricultural production and experimentation centers on an official invitation by the FRG Government. Yesterday the director of the Cuban livestock breeding farm had a meeting with leaders of the Bavarian farmers' association in Munich where he also visited agricultural research centers. Ramon Castro will continue to Hannover today together with Luis Garcia Peraza, Cuban ambassador to the FRG, for a visit to a plant producing artificial fertilizers.

BRIEFS

MPSP DECLARATIONS--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a declaration in Havana protesting the criminal Zionist attack on the Iraqi civilian research center. The document points to the cynical stance of the Israeli Government and the U.S. complicity, adding that the attack endangers international peace and security. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Jun 81 FL] The MPSP has issued a declaration in Havana on the 28th anniversary of the murder of the Rosenbergs in the electric chair. The Rosenbergs were victims of Washington's most reactionary circles in their vain attempts to halt socialism and the advance of democratic and peace-loving forces. The document adds that 28 years after the crime the voices of those in the United States who want to bring back McCarthyism and the constant danger of a new war can once again be heard. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Jun 81 FL]

## DOMINICA

### TRIAL OF ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOTTERS REPORTED

FL191925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 19 Jun (CANA)--A former corporal in the now disbanded Dominica Defense Force has been accused of supporting persons intent on subverting the government of Dominica. Court officials said that CPL Hubert Charles, who was picked up in the village of Salisbury west of here almost 2 months ago, made his appearance in court this week.

The police say Charles is the man referred to in a letter which the police intercepted when the second in command of the force, Capt Malcolm Reid, attempted to hand it over to his commanding officer, Maj Frederick Newton, giving details about a planned invasion to overthrow the government by force of arms.

On 6 March the police detained ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, Major Newton, former Director of Public Information and Broadcasting Dennis Joseph and several other people allegedly involved in a plot to topple Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

According to the charge laid against Charles in court, he has been accused of "supporting a certain group of persons known as dreads in the furtherance of territorist activity with intent to subvert the government of the Commonwealth of Dominica by threat of violence to certain persons, namely, a number of police officers and members of the public, including ministers of the said government."

Charles was not allowed to plead at the hearing, since the matter is an indictable offense and he will reappear in court on 20 August, the sources said. He is being kept in custody.

To date, police have laid charges against three of the 11 people detained so far in the alleged plot to topple the government, including two foreigners.

## JAMAICA

### PNP, CUBANS REBUT MINISTER DOUGLAS VAZ' CHARGE

FL192245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2159 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 19 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) and the Cuban Embassy have denied a statement by Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz that Jamaica imported 2 million pounds of fish from Cuba last year. Mr Vaz, during a parliamentary debate on the budget for 1981-82, had charged that of the fish imported last year, 400,000 pounds was still in cold storage and would be withheld to protect local fishermen's business.

The Cuban Embassy said in a statement that Jamaica Frozen Foods, a government concern, had imported 380,000 pounds of fish under a 5 million dollar (Canadian) line of credit extended to Jamaica by Havana.

The PNP in a statement today said that the credibility of the Edward Seaga government had to be questioned and supported the Cuban Embassy's statement that the 380,000 pound figure was correct. The PNP said: "It is obvious that the government is willing to distort facts in an effort to hide the fact that its policies are causing untold hardships on the people, and fishermen specifically in this instance."

In recent months fishermen have been complaining that they are unable to sell their catches because of competition from sometimes cheaper alternatives imported by the 7-month-old Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) Government.

MILITARY EXERCISES AIMED AGAINST INVASION THREAT

PA171758 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 17 Jun (AFP)--This capital, with a population of 200,000, has been rocked for the past 3 days by military exercises using artillery and aircraft as part of a military, paramilitary and police mobilization plan. The armed forces staff of Guyana, an English-speaking South American nation bordered by Brazil and Venezuela, decided to carry out a large military mobilization for 10 days to take up defense positions in face of an eventual foreign invasion, according to military sources.

The official report on the military exercises, with live ammunition, notes, however, that the mobilization of soldiers, artillery, warships and planes "is a routine operation and part of day-to-day activities carried out by all armed forces of the world."

The military high command has said it is satisified with the way the exercises, that will conclude on Saturday, are being carried out. After cautioning small Guyanese ships, the artillery forces in the coastal area are carrying out exercises against a simulated enemy. Meanwhile, the air force is continuing jet interception operations.

Despite the military and police deployment, antigovernment elements attempted an attack on the Finance and Economic Development Ministries building, which is very close to the East wing of the Cuyanese Parliament building in downtown Georgetown. No arrest has been reported in connection with this attack. Soldiers and foremen quickly intervened to put out the flames that initially threatened the building, where Vice President Desmond Hoyte has his offices.

A few days ago a bomb exploded in Georgetown's main post office, but no one was hurt and damage was light. Official sources have said that the most recent attack, like one on the ministry, was the result of antinational activities.

As part of the military exercises now taking place, there was a fire drill yesterday in the government-owned central warehouses in this capital. Authorities said the drill was successful. The military exercises are going on normally at a moment when there is some tension with neighboring Venezuela. Rashleigh Jackson, Guyana's foreign minister, charged 5 days ago that Venezuelan military helicopters have violated Guyana's territorial sovereignty and that a protest in this regard had been sent on 5 June to the Venezuelan authorities.

Economy on 'War Footing'

PA171658 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1538 GMT 17 Jun 81

[By Sharif Khan]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 17 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Guyana, the only English-speaking country in South America, has declared its economy practically on a war footing and is urging the people to unite to face the Venezuelan claim to over 2/3's of Guyana. The people of the former British colony of less than 1 million will have to tighten their belts under the new budget recently approved by Parliament, which seeks to increase domestic savings and adjust national priorities in order to confront the Venezuelan territorial claim.

The vice president and minister of economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte, told Parliament that the government had no choice but to deploy substantial financial resources and mobilize the people. Food subsidies were eliminated, abruptly raising prices, while at the same time, taxes on many products were increased, including clothing and electrical appliances. At the same time, the security forces began exercises to test their operational efficiency, including troop movements on the beaches and coast artillery practice with live ammunition.

## PERU

### ARMY COMMANDER HOYOS, OTHERS DIE IN CRASH

#### Helicopter Spotted

PY201826 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1804 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Aeronautics Ministry confirmed this morning that the helicopter carrying 10 officers and a civilian, including Army Commander in Chief Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, which has been reported missing since Thursday had been spotted near the Brea and Parinas Mountain Range, on the border with Ecuador.

An authoritative spokesman of the Aeronautics Ministry General Secretariat has reported that an air force helicopter had spotted the missing helicopter at 1055 local time (1555 GMT) and that at first no signs of life could be observed.

He added that due to the roughness of the area no aircraft could land there and that rescue squads had been immediately deployed to that area by land.

Brea and Parinas are located in Talara Province, an approximately 15-minute flight from Tumbes, where General Joyos Rubios intended to go on Thursday.

#### Spokesmen Confirm Deaths

PY201931 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1909 GMT 20 Jun 81

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Army official spokesmen confirmed here today that there are no survivors of the helicopter accident that took place on Thursday at the northern Peruvian coast, where Army Commander in Chief Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, nine officers and a civilian died.

## SURINAME

### BOUTERSE SAYS ARMY WILL REMAIN IN CONTROL

FL172346 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 17 June (CANA)--Head of the Suriname Army Lt Col Daysi Bouterse has said here that the Suriname revolution was going to be a tough struggle and that the people of the country must be prepared to make sacrifices in order to achieve success. Bouterse, speaking at the installation of a "people's committee" in Paramaribo, said that since 25 February this year, the first anniversary of the military coup, he had taken over full responsibility for the nation. He said the revolution was a national one in which the entire population must participate.

"Counterforces attempting to stop the revolution and destabilize the government must be resisted," he declared. He warned that anyone who attempted to undermine the "people's struggle" would come into confrontation with him.

The gathering also heard the bearded chief of staff dismiss rumors that President Henk Chin A Sen would be stepping down because of disagreements and that Maj Roy Horb had been shot and that the two of them were at loggerheads. He gave the assurance that the army and leadership were intact.

He declared that it was not the intention of the soldiers to return to barracks in a short while. "We will remain on the streets until Paramaribo is free from flooding (when it rains heavily, the streets are flooded), the educational system has been improved, the transportation (bus) problems are solved and until water and electricity are provided in every part of the country," Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse said.

He added that it was wishful thinking on the part of some people to think that the army must return to barracks. "The revolution came about to bring changes in the country and we would be surrendering our responsibility if we do not bring about the necessary changes," he said. In an attack on "the old guard politicians," the 35-year-old army boss said they were never interested in changing conditions in the country. They were interested in themselves and their friends.

On socialism, he urged the population not to be afraid, since it was best for the country. "This system", he stated, "guarantees good education, health care and social security." He concluded that "the fight against the imperialists and their puppets" would be a long and hard one, but "we must not yield, because the revolution has to succeed."

The deputy chairman of the National Military Council, Lt Johan Hardo Joprajino, declared that while the old guard politicians were attempting to impede the progress of the country by various means, Suriname's biggest enemy was " the imperialists and their puppets to whom Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse, the great leader of the revolution, has referred."

In a related development, the army chief, on television, introduced a Cuban educational film on how schools were run in that Caribbean country. In brief remarks, he said that Cuba was a brother Caribbean country which had learnt much in its 22-year revolution and added that there was much it could teach Suriname. It was his first public statement on Cuba since the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

The army chief recently made a visit to the nation's main hospital, appearing suddenly and speaking with patients before he was noticed by medical personnel. After a 2-hour visit, he ordered the minister of health to prepare a program for him on conditions at the hospital.

TWO NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

FL171510 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 17 Jun (CANA)--The Suriname Government last night named two new ministers, Mr F. Vreden, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and Dr E. Dahlberg, development. They succeedAlbert van Dijk and Herman Adhin, respectively, who were sacked from their jobs last April.

It is expected that the government will shortly announce the names of two other ministers for the portfolios of health and labor.

GOVERNMENT SETS UP BORDER TALK COMMISSIONS

FL181745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1608 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 Jun (CANA)--Suriname attaches great importance to discussions it is having with Guyana and Venezuela, aimed at developing closer relations. This has been stated here by Suriname's President Henk Chin A Sen in a note to Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, approving the appointment of two permanent commissions to hold discussions with Guyana and Venezuela.

The Commission for Guyana is headed by Henri Guda, a former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who also served as the first secretary general of the International Bauxite Association (IBA).

The commission also includes Mr Walter Lima-Po, a constitutional lawyer held to be an expert on this country's border dispute with Guyana, with the Suriname ambassador to Guyana, Mr Otmar Pocorni, as adviser.

The commission to talk with Venezuela has as its head Dr Jules Sedney, a former prime minister, now governor of the country's Central Bank. He recently led a delegation to Venezuela which discussed a number of matters, including proposals for financing a bridge across the Suriname River; fishing, the purchase by Venezuela of prefabricated houses, and increased economic and cultural ties.

The Suriname ambassador to Venezuela, Donald McLeod, is the advisor to the commission.

The setting up of the commission for discussions with Guyana is a follow-up to a 1971 agreement which had provided for a mixed Guyana-Suriname commission.

Later this month, the two commissions are scheduled to meet separately in Paramaribo to continue discussions which started last month in Georgetown on fishing rights for Guyanese, and the Kabalebo hydroelectric project in western Suriname, the financing for which is dependent on Guyana sanctioning the project. This meeting is to be followed by one of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

PAPERS WARN AGAINST IMITATING GUYANA, CUBA

FL192307 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 19 Jun (CANA)--Two Surinamese newspapers have warned the government against using Guyana as a model for the socialist state it wants to build.

One, VRIJ STEM (FREE VOICE), said that the Guyanaese socialist experiment had failed, forcing Guyana to turn to the capitalists it used to criticize to get developmental aid. The other, MIRROR, said the Guyana-Cuba relationship was something Suriname needed to avoid.

The comments on Guyana have followed statements from the military and civilian rulers here that Suriname would become a socialist state.

VRIJ STEM said Guyana President Forbes Burnham was using a border dispute with his neighbor, Venezuela, to take attention off his ailing economy. Venezuela has a claim to 5/8's of Guyana--a claim rejected by Burnham. Burnham has found a scapegoat," the paper claimed."..... The sharp economic and financial problems are being used to mobilize the people so that they can forget their problems." It added:".... This method has been used in the past by other political leaders to shift the people's eyes from their home difficulties to the foreign threats."

The paper claimed that Burnham had run into trouble with his socialist experiments of nationalizing major industries. "He sought help from his socialist friends, but they also had problems and all we got from them was only alms, so he had to turn to the capitalists whom he had been fighting all his life," the paper reported. "The International Monetary Fund (IMF), a capitalist-financed institution, had to come to his rescue by providing stand-by credit."

The MIRROR said the Guyana Government had had a bitter experience with Cuba and had refused to renew a number of bilateral agreements. It warned the Suriname military-backed civilian government that any warming of relations with Cuba could have serious consequences. It also urged Suriname not to get involved in ideological squabbles.

## INTEREST IN LUMBER SUPPLY DEAL WITH CUBA

FL191550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 June (CANA)--Bruynzeel, a Dutch-owned big lumber company here, has said it is looking for long-term contracts with Cuba for the supply of all types of lumber. This request was made to Cuba's recently-accredited ambassador to Suriname, Mr Ivan Cesar Martinez, during a tour of the company's plant.

While making the request, the managing-director of the company, Mr Cecil Small, noted that the lumber trade between Suriname and Cuba extended back over a number of years, and long-term contracts would benefit both sides.

Bruynzeel supplies Cuba railway sleepers and also lumber, used for manufacturing finished products on the island. Those products, Bruynzeel noted, carried a much higher price. In addition to sawn timber, Mr Small said that his company would like to supply Cuba with manufactured products, thus earning higher income, to the benefit of Suriname as a whole.

## BRIEFS

SURINAME NEWS AGENCY--Paramaribo, Suriname, 11 Jun (CANA)--The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) has been officially designated a national agency, ending several months of speculation about its future following the 25 February 1980 revolution. The military-backed government has announced a new board of directors, which includes the chairman of the National Military Council Lt Iwan Graandost and the present chief information officer, Mr Dick de Bee. Ever since the coup the fate of the SNA had been in the balance, amid reports that the administration was not satisfied with the service and was planning to establish its own agency. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 11 Jun 81 FL]

## VENEZUELA

### F-16 PLANE PURCHASE EXPLAINED BY FOREIGN MINISTER

LA191946 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1647 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jun (EFE)--The "F-16" fighter planes that Venezuela will purchase will serve to defend the central area of Latin American and the Caribbean.

The above statement was made by the chairman of the special Foreign Ministry advisory commission, Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, when referring to a note Guyana sent to Washington asking the United States to prevent the purchase of the "F-16" planes.

Rodriguez Iturbe said that the Guyanese Government's stance is evidence of its "oversensitive" attitude within the framework of a diplomatic campaign against Venezuela.

He pointed out that the decision to update the Venezuelan Air Force is the exclusive responsibility of the Venezuelan Government and its purpose is to improve Venezuela's defense capability.

He emphasized that with these planes, the Venezuelan Armed Forces will defend its security and will also contribute to defending its vital area: the middle of Latin America and the Caribbean, where Venezuela has political, economic and strategic interests.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca merely said that the "F-16" planes from the United States will not be purchased immediately.